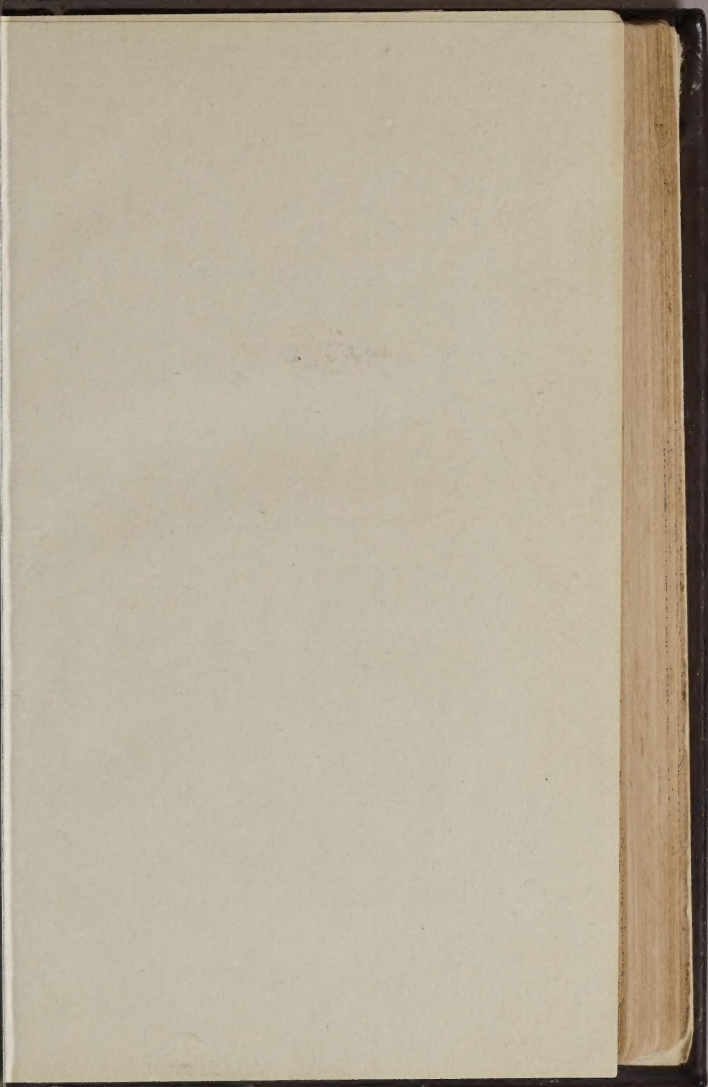
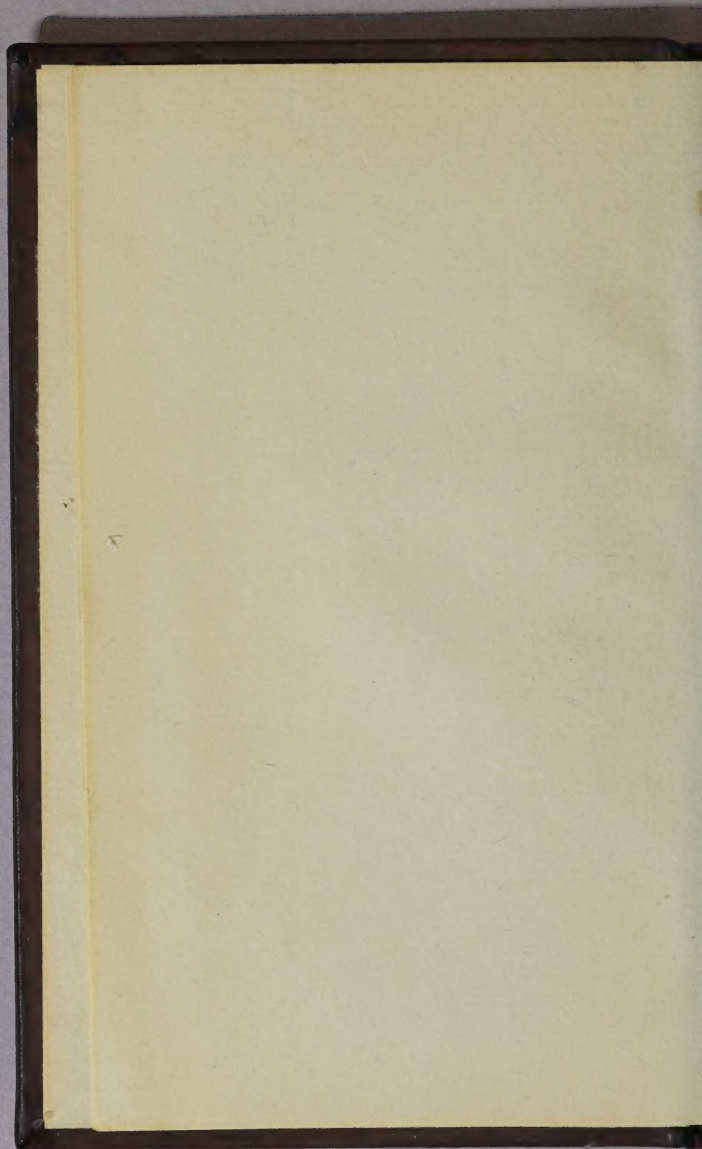




John Carter Brown
Library
Brown University





Letter to -

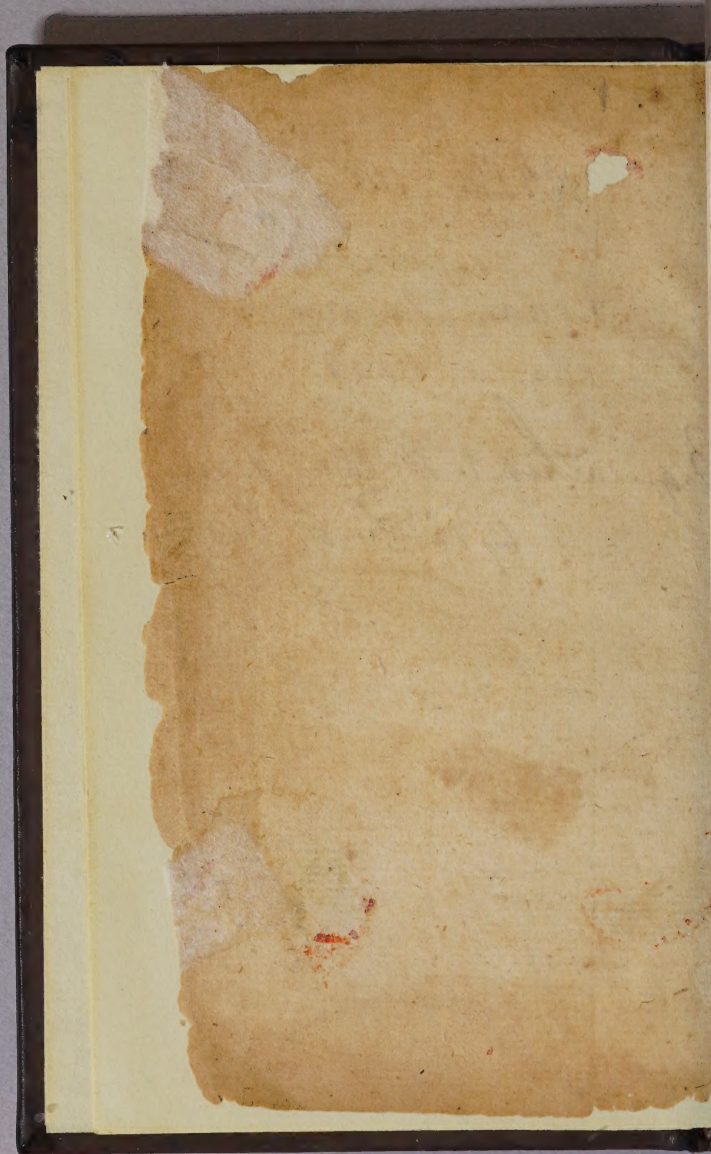
A. Hill. 1755. m.

1/6

Isaac Backus.

Dec. 3. 1777.

Bequeathed to Br. Univ. Libr.
by the Rev. I. Backus.







New-Englands
RARETIES

Discovered:

College IN *Library*
Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents,
and *Plants* of that Country.

Together with
The *Physical* and *Chyrurgical* REMEDIES
wherewith the *Natives* constantly use to
Cure their DISTEMPERS, WOUNDS,
and SORES.

ALSO

A perfect Description of an *Indian SQUA*,
in all her Bravery; with a POEM not
improperly conferr'd upon her.

LASTLY

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
of the most remarkable Passages in that
Country amongst the ENGLISH.

Illustrated with CUTS.

By JOHN JOSSELYN, Gent.

London, Printed for G. Widdowes at the
Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1672.

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1879

DISCOVERED
IN
THE
OF THE
AND

RPJCE

B

OF THE
AND

1673
479



To the highly obliging,
His honoured Friend and Kinsman,
SAMUEL FORTREY Esq;

S I R,

IT was by your assistance (enabling
me) that I commenc'd a Voy-
age into those remote parts of the
World (known to us by the painful
Discovery of that memorable Gentle-
man Sir Fran. Drake.) Your bounty
then and formerly hath engaged a re-
tribution of my Gratitude, and not
knowing how to testifie the same unto
you otherways, I have (although
with some reluctancy) adventured to
obtrude upon you these rude and in-
digested Eight Years Observations,
wherein whether I shall more shame
my self or injure your accurate Judg-
ment and better Employment in the
perusal, is a question.

A 3

We

Epistle Dedicatory.

We read of Kings and Gods that
kindly took
A Pitcher fill'd with Water from
the Brook.

The Contemplation wherof (well
knowing your noble and generous Dis-
position) hath confirm'd in me the hope
that you will pardon my presumption,
and accept the tender of the fruits
of my Travel after this homely man-
ner, and my self as,

Sir,

Your highly obliged,

most humble Servant,

John Josselyn.



New-Englands
RARITIES
 Discovered.

IN the year of our Lord 1663. *May*
 28. upon an Invitation from my only
 Brother, I departed from *London*, and
 arrived at *Boston*, the chief Town in
 the *Massachusetts*, a Colony of *Englist-*
men in *New-England*, the 28th of *July*
 following.

Boston (whose longitude is 315 deg. and
 42 deg. 30 min. of North Latitude) is
 built on the South-west side of a Bay
 large enough for the Anchorage of 500
 Sail of Ships, the Buildings are handsome,
 joyning one to the other as in *London*, with
 many large streets, most of them paved
 with pebble stone, in the high street to-
 wards the Common there are fair Buildings
 some of stone, and at the East End of the

2 New-Englands Rarities.

Town one amongst the rest, built by the Shore by Mr. *Gibbs* a Merchant, being a stately Edifice, which it is thought will stand him in little less than 3000 *l.* before it be fully finished. The Town is not divided into Parishes, yet they have three fair Meeting-houses or Churches, which hardly suffice to receive the Inhabitants and Strangers that come in from all parts.

Having refreshed my self here for some time, and opportunely lighting upon a passage in a Bark belonging to a Friend of my Brothers, and bound to the Eastward, I put to Sea again, and on the Fifteenth of *August* I arrived at *Black point*, otherwise called *Scarborow*, the habitation of my beloved Brother, being about an hundred leagues to the Eastward of *Boston*; here I resided eight years, and made it my business to discover all along the Natural, Physical, and Chyrurgical Rarities of this New-found World.

New-England is said to begin at 40 and to end at 46 of Northerly Latitude, that is from *de la Ware Bay* to *New found-land*.

The Sea Coasts are accounted wholesomest, the East and South Winds coming from

New-Englands Rarities. 3

From Sea produceth warm weather, the Northwest coming over land causeth extremity of Cold, and many times strikes the Inhabitants both *English* and *Indian* with that sad Disease called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Em-*
phema.

The Country generally is Rocky and Mountainous, and extremely overgrown with wood, yet here and there beautified with large rich Valleys, wherein are Lakes ten, twenty, yea sixty miles in compass, out of which our great Rivers have their beginnings.

Fourscore miles (upon a direct line) to the Northwest of *Scarborow*, a Ridge of Mountains run Northwest and Northeast an hundred leagues, known by the name of the *White Mountains*, upon which lieth now all the year, and is a Land-mark twenty miles off at Sea. It is rising ground from the Sea shore to these Hills, and they are inaccessible but by the Gullies which the dissolved Snow hath made; in these Gullies grow *Saven* Bushes, which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing Discoverer; upon the top of the highest of these Mountains is a large Level
or

4 New-Englands Rarities.

or Plain of a days journey over, where on nothing grows but Moss; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar-loaf*, to outward appearance a rude heap of massie stones piled one upon another, and you may as you ascend step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a days time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is also a Level of about an Acre of ground with a pond of clear water in the middle of it, which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Country round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the Air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods.

New-England is by some affirmed to be an Island, bounded on the North with the River

New-Englands Rarities. 5

iver *Canada* (so called from Monsieur *Ane*) on the South with the River *Morgan* or *Hudsons* River, so called because he was the first that discovered it. Some will have *America* to be an Island, which at of question must needs be, if there be a Northeast passage found out into the South Sea; it contains 115,240,000 Acres. The discovery of the Northwest passage which lies within the River of *Canada* was undertaken with the help of some Protestant *Frenchmen*, which left *Canada* and retired to *Boston* about the year 1669. The Northeast people of *America*, i.e. *New-England*, &c. are judged to be *Tartars* called *Samoades*, being alike in complexion, shape, habit and manners, (see the *Globe* :) their Language is very significant, using at few words, every word having a diverse signification, which is exprest by their gesture; as when they hold their head of one side the word signifieth one thing, holding their hand up when they pronounce it signifieth another thing. Their Speeches in their Assemblies are very gravely delivered, commonly in perfect *Hexameter* Verse, with great silence and attention; and answered again *extempore* after the same manner.

Having

6 New-Englands Rarities.

Having given you some short Notes concerning the Country in general, I shall now enter upon the proposed Discovery of the Natural, Physical, and Chyrurgical Rarities; and that I may methodically deliver them unto you, I shall cast them into this form: 1. Birds. 2. Beasts. 3. Fishes. 4. Serpents and Insects. 5. Plants, of these 1. such Plants as are common with us, 2. of such Plants as are proper to the Country, 3. of such Plants as are proper to the Country and have no name known to us, 4. of such Plants as have sprung up since the *English* Planted and kept Cattle there, 5. of such Garden Herbs (amongst us) as do thrive there and of such as do not. 6. Of Stones, Minerals, Metals, and Earths.

First, Of Birds.

The Humming Bird.

THe *Humming Bird*, the least of all Birds, little bigger than a *Dor*, of variable glittering Colours, they feed upon Honey, which they suck out of Blossoms and

New-Englands Rarities. 7

and Flowers with their long Needle-like Bills; they sleep all Winter, and are not to be seen till the Spring, at which time they breed in little Nests made up like a bottom of soft Silk-like matter, their Eggs no bigger than a white Pease, they hatch three or four at a time, and are proper to this Country.

The Trocnus.

The *Trocnus*, a small Bird, black and white, no bigger than a Swallow, the points of whose Feathers are sharp, which they stick into the sides of the Chymney to rest themselves, their Legs being exceeding short) where they breed in Nests made like a Swallows Nest, but of a clewly substance, and which is not fastened to the Chymney as a Swallows Nest, but hangs down the Chymney by a clew-like string a yard long. They commonly have four or five young ones, and when they go away, which is much about the time that Swallows use to depart, they never fail to throw down one of their young birds into the room by way of Gratitude. I have more than once observed, that against the ruin of the Family these Birds will suddenly forsake the house and come no more.

The

8 New-Englands Rarities.

The Pilhannaw.

The *Pilhannaw* or *Mechquan*, much like the description of the *Indian Ruck*, a monstrous great Bird, a kind of Hawk, some say an Eagle, four times as big as a Goshawk, white Mail'd, having two or three purple Feathers in her head as long as Geeses Feathers they make Pens of, the Quills of these Feathers are purple, as big as Swans Quills and transparent; her Head is as big as a Childs of a year old, a very Princely Bird; when she soars abroad, all sort of feathered Creatures hide themselves, yet she never preys upon any of them, but upon *Fawns* and *Jaccals*: She Ayries in the Woods upon the high Hills of *Ossapy*, and is very rarely or seldome seen.

The Turkie.

The *Turkie*, who is blacker than ours; I have heard several credible persons affirm, they have seen *Turkie Cocks* that have weigh'd forty, yea sixty pound; but out of my personal experimental knowledge I can assure you, that I have eaten my share of a *Turkie Cock*, that when he was pull'd and garbidg'd, weigh'd thirty pound.

New-Englands Rarities. 9

ound; and I have also seen threescore
flocks of young *Turkies* on the side of a
marsh, sunning of themselves in a mor-
ning betimes, but this was thirty years
since, the *English* and the *Indian* having now
destroyed the breed; so that 'tis very rare
to meet with a wild *Turkie* in the Woods;
but some of the *English* bring up great
flocks of the wild kind, which remain about
their Houses as tame as ours in *England*.

The Goose.

The *Goose*, of which there are three
kinds; the *Gray Goose*, the *White Goose*,
and the *Brant*: The *Goose* will live a long
time; I once found in a *White Goose* three
years, she was a very old one, and so
fat, that we gladly gave her over although
feeding well roasted.

The Bloody-Flux Cured.

A Friend of mine of good Quality li-
ving sometime in *Virginia* was sore trou-
bled for a long time with the *Bloody-Flux*,
having tryed several Remedies by the
Advice of his Friends without any good
Effect, at last was induced with a long-
desire to drink the Fat Dripping
of

///

10 New-Englands Harities.

of a Goose newly taken from the Fire, which absolutely cured him, who was in despair of ever recovering his health again.

The Gripe and Vulture.

The *Gripe*, which is of two kinds, the one with a white Head, the other with a black Head, this we take for the *Vulture*. They are both cowardly *Kites*, preying upon Fish cast up on the shore. In the year 1668. there was a great mortality of Eels in *Casco Bay*, thither resorted at the same time an infinite number of *Gripes*, insomuch that being shot by the Inhabitants they fed their Hogs with them for some weeks; at other times you shall seldom see above two or three in a dozen miles travelling. The Quill Feathers in their Wings make excellent Text Pens, and the Feathers of their Tail are highly esteemed by the *Indians* for their Arrows, they will not sing in flying; a *Gripes* Tail is worth a *Beavers* skin up in the Country.

A Remedy for the Coldness and Pain of the Stomach.

The Skin of a *Gripe* drest with the down, is good to wear upon the Stomach for the Pain and Coldness of it.

T

New-Englands Rarities. II

The Osprey.

The *Osprey*, which in this Country is white mail'd.

A Remedy for the Tooth-ach.

Their Beaks excell for the Tooth-ach, picking the Gums therewith till they bleed.

The Wobble.

The *Wobble*, an ill shaped Fowl, having no long Feathers in their Pinions, which is the reason they cannot fly, not much unlike the *Penguin*; they are in the Spring very fat, or rather oily, but pull'd and garbidge'd, and laid to the Fire to roast, they yield not one drop.

For Aches.

Our way (for they are very sovereign for *Aches*) is to make Mummy of them, that is, to salt them well, and dry them in an earthen pot well glazed in an Oven; or else (which is the better way) to bury them under ground for a day or two, then quarter them and stew them in a Tin Stew-pan with a very little water.

B

The

12 New-Englands Rarities.

The Loont.

The *Loont* is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the *Wobble*, and as virtul for Aches, which we order after the same manner.

The Owl.

The *Owl*, *Avis devia*, which are of three kinds; the great *Gray Owl* with Ears, the little *Gray Owl*, and the *White Owl* which is no bigger than a *Thrush*.

The Turkie Buzzard.

The *Turkie Buzzard*, a kind of *Kite*, but as big as a *Turkie*, brown of colour, and very good meat.

What Birds are not to be found in New-England.

Now by what the Country hath not, you may ghes at what it hath; it hath no *Nightingals*, nor *Larks*, nor *Bulfinches*, nor *Sparrows*, nor *Blackbirds*, nor *Magpies*,

New-Englands Rarities. 13

ies, nor Jackdaws, nor Popinjays, nor
Rooks, nor Pheasants, nor Woodcocks, nor
Quails, nor Robins, nor Cuckoes, &c.

Secondly, Of Beasts.

The Bear, which are generally black.

THe Bear, they live four months in
Caves, that is all Winter, in the Spring
they bring forth their young ones, they
seldom have above three Cubs in a litter,
they are very fat in the Fall of the Leaf with
standing upon Acorns, at which time they
are excellent Venison; their Brains are
valuable; they feed much upon water
plants in the Spring and Summer, and
berries, and also upon a shell-fish called a
sea-foot, and are never mankind, *i. e.*
peace, but in rutting time, and then they
seek the Country twenty, thirty, forty in
company, making a hideous noise with
roaring, which you may hear a mile or
more before they come so near to endanger
a Traveller. About four years since,
bears being very scarce up in the Coun-
try, some numbers of them came down

14 *New-Englands Rarities.*

amongst the *English* Plantations, which generally are by the Sea side; at one Town called *Gorgiana* in the Province of *Meyn* (called also *New-Sommer-set-shire*) they kill'd fourscore.

For Aches and Cold Swellings.

Their Grease is very good for Aches and Cold Swellings, the *Indians* anoint themselves therewith from top to toe, which hardens them against the cold weather. A black Bears Skin heretofore was worth forty shillings, now you may have one for ten, much used by the *English* for Beds and Coverlets, and by the *Indians* for Coats.

For pain and lameness upon Cold.

One *Edw. Andrews* being foxt, and falling backward cross a Thought in a Shallop or Filher-boat, and taking cold upon it, grew crooked, lame, and full of pain; was cured, lying one Winter upon Bear Skins newly flead off, with some upon him, so that he sweat every night.

The Wolf.

The *Wolf*, of which there are two kinds; one with a round ball'd Foot, and

New-Englands Rarities. 15

are in shape like mungrel Mastiffs, the other with a flat Foot, these are liker Greyhounds, and are called *Deer Wolves*, because they are accustomed to prey upon *Deer*. A *Wolf* will eat a *Wolf* new dead, and so do Bears as I suppose, for their dead Carcases are never found, neither by the *Indian* nor *English*. They go a clicketing twelve days, and have as many Whelps at a Litter as a Bitch. The *Indian Dog* is a Creature begotten 'twixt a *Wolf* and a *Fox*, which the *Indians* lighting upon, bring up to hunt the *Deer* with. The *Wolf* is very numerous, and go in companies, sometimes ten, twenty, more or fewer, and so cunning, that seldome any are kill'd with Guns or Traps; but of late they have invented a way to destroy them, by binding four Maycric Hooks a cross with a brown thread, and then wrapping some Wool about them, they dip them in melted Tallow till it be as round and as big as an Egg; these (when any Beast hath been kill'd by the *Wolves*) they scatter by the dead Carcase, after they have beaten off the *Wolves*; about Midnight the *Wolves* are to return again to the place where they left the slaughtered Beast, and the

16 **New-Englands Rarities.**

first thing they venture upon will be these balls of fat.

For old Aches.

A black *Wolfs* Skin is worth a *Beaver* Skin among the *Indians*, being highly esteemed for helping old Aches in old people, worn as a Coat; they are not mankind, as in *Ireland* and other Countries, but do much harm by destroying of our *English* Cattle.

The Ounce.

The *Ounce* or *Wild Cat*, is about the bigness of two lusty *Ram* Cats, preys upon *Deer* and our *English* Poultry: I once found six whole *Ducks* in the belly of one I killed by a Pond side: Their *Flesh* roasted is as good as *Lamb*, and as white.

For Aches and shrunk Sinews:

Their *Grease* is soveraign for all manner of Aches and shrunk Sinews: Their *Skins* are accounted good *Fur*, but somewhat coarse.

The

The Raccoon.

The *Raccoon* liveth in hollow trees, and is about the size of a *Gib Cat*; they feed upon Moss, and do infest our *Indian* Corn very much; they will be exceeding fat in Autumn; their flesh is somewhat dark, but good food roasted.

For Bruises and Aches.

Their Fat is excellent for Bruises and Aches. Their Skins are esteemed a good deep Fur, but yet as the *Wild Cats* somewhat coarse.

The Porcupine.

The *Porcupine* in some parts of the Countrey Eastward, towards the *French*, are as big as an ordinary Mungrel Cur; a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies, which are of that nature, that wherever they stick in the flesh, they will work through in a short time if not prevented by pulling of them out. The *Indians* make use of their Quills, which are hardly a handful long, to adorn

18 **New-Englands Rarities.**

the edges of their birchen dishes, and weave (dying some of them red, others yellow and blew) curious bags or pouches, in works like *Turkie-work*.

The Beaver, Canis Ponticus, Amphybious.

The *Beaver*, whose old ones are as big as an *Otter*, or rather bigger, a Creature of a rare instinct, as may apparently be seen in their artificial Dam-heads to raise the water in the Ponds where they keep, and their houses having three stories, which would be too large to discourse: They have all of them four Cods hanging outwardly between their hinder legs, two of them are soft or oyle, and two solid or hard; the *Indians* say they are *Hermaphrodites*.

For Wind in the Stomach.

Their solid Cods are much used in Physick: Our *Englishwomen* in this Country use the powder grated, as much as will lye upon a shilling in a draught of *Fiol Wine*, for Wind in the Stomach and Belly, and venture many times in such cases to give it to Women with Child: Their Tails are flat, and covered with Scales without hair, which

New-Englands Rarities. 19

which being flead off, and the Tail boiled, proves exceeding good meat, being all fat, and as sweet as Marrow.

The Moose Deer.

The *Moose Deer*, which is a very goodly creature, some of them twelve foot high, with exceeding fair Horns with broad palms, some of them two fathom from the tip of one Horn to the other; they commonly have three *Fawns* at a time; their flesh is not dry like Deers flesh, but moist and luscious somewhat like Horse flesh (as they judge that have tasted of both) but very wholesome. The flesh of their *Fawns* is an incomparable dish, beyond the flesh of an *Alles Foal* so highly esteemed by the *Romans*, or that of young *Spaniel Puppies* so much cried up in our days in *France* and *England*.

*Moose Horns better for Physick use than
Harts Horns.*

Their Horns are far better (in my opinion) for Physick than the Horns of other Deer, as being of a stronger nature: As for their Claws, which both *Englishmen* and *French* make use of for *Elk*, I cannot approve

20 New-Englands Rarities.

approve so to be from the Effects, having had some trial of it; besides, all that write of the *Elk*, describe him with a tuft of hair on the left Leg behind, a little above the pastern joynt on the outside of the Leg, not unlike the tuft (as I conceive) that groweth upon the Breast of a *Turkey Cock*, which I could never yet see upon the Leg of a *Moose*, and I have seen some number of them.

For Childrens breeding Teeth.

Wives

The *Indian Webbes* make use of the broad Teeth of the *Fawns* to hang about their Childrens Neck when they are breeding of their Teeth. The Tongue of a grown *Moose*, dried in the smoak after the *Indian* manner, is a dish for a *Sagamor*.

The Maccarib.

The *Maccarib*, *Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, smooth hair'd and soft as silk; their Horns grow backwards a long their backs to their rumps, and turn again a handful beyond their Nose, having another Horn in the middle of their Forehead, about half a yard long, very straight, but wreathed

New-Englands Rarities. 21

reathed like an *Unicorns* Horn, of a
own jettie colour, and very smooth:
he Creature is no where to be found, but
on Cape *Sable* in the *French* Quarters,
d there too very rarely, they being not
merous; some few of their Skins and
eir streight Horns are (but very sparing-
) brought to the *English*.

The Fox.

The *Fox*, which differeth not much
om ours, but are somewhat less; a black
ax Skin heretofore was wont to be valued
fifty and sixty pound, but now you
ay have them for twenty shillings; in-
eed there is not any in *New-England*
at are perfectly black, but silver hair'd,
at is sprinkled with grey hairs.

The Jaccal.

The *Jaccal*, is a Creature that hunts
he *Lions* prey, a shrew'd sign that there
re *Lions* upon the Continent; there are
hose that are yet living in the Countrey,
hat do constantly affirm, that about six
r seven and thirty years since an *Indian*
shot

22 *New-Englands Rarities.*

shot a young *Lion*, sleeping upon the body of an Oak blown up by the roots, with an Arrow, not far from Cape *Anne*, and sold the Skin to the *English*. But to say something of the *Jaccal*, they are ordinarily less than *Foxes*, of the colour of a gray Rabbet, and do not scent nothing near so strong as a *Fox*; some of the *Indians* will eat of them: Their Grease is good for all that *Fox* Grease is good for, but weaker; they are very numerous.

The Hare.

The *Hare* in *New-England* is no bigger than our *English* Rabbits, of the same colour, but withall having yellow and black strokes down the ribs; in Winter they are milk white, and as the Spring approacheth they come to their colour; when the Snow lies upon the ground they are very bitter with feeding upon the bark of Spruce, and the like.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Of Fishes.

Pliny and *Isadore* write there are not above 144 Kinds of Fishes, but to my knowledge there are nearer 300: I suppose *America* was not known to *Pliny* and *Isadore*.

Catalogue of Fish, that is, of those that are to be seen between the English Coast and America, and those proper to the Countrey.

Wilderling.

Wlize, Alewife, because great bellied;

Olasle, Oldwife, Allow.

Anchova or Sea Minnow.

Aleport.

Albicore.

Barble.

Barracha.

Barracountha, a Fish peculiar to the West-

Indies.

Barsticle.

Basse.

Sea Bishop, proper to the Norway Seas.

River

24 **New-Englands Rarities.**

River Bleak or Bley, a River Swallow.

Sea Bleak or Bley, or Sea Camelion.

Blew Fish or Hound Fish, two kinds, speckled Hound Fish, and blew Hound Fish called Horse Fish.

Bonito or Dozado, or Spanish Dolphin.

River Bream.

Sea Bream.

Cud Bream.

Bullhead or Indian Musclee.

River Bulls.

Burfish.

Burret.

Cackarel or Laxe.

Calemarie or Sea Clerk.

Catfish.

Carp.

Chare, a Fish proper to the River Wimander in Lancashire.

Sea Chough.

Chub or Chevin.

Cony Fish.

Clam or Clamp.

Sea Cob.

Cockes, or Coccles, or Coquil.

Cook Fish.

Rock Cod.

Sea Cod or Sea Whiting.

Crab,

New-Englands Rarities. 25

ab, divers kinds, as the *Sea Crab*, *Boat-fish*, *River Crab*, *Sea Lion*, &c.

Cucumber.

nger or Sea Eel.

inner or Sea Roach.

r.

rier, Post, or Lacquey of the Sea.

ampfish or Torpedo.

tle, or Sleeves, or Sea Angler.

pea, the Tunnies enemy.

a Cornet.

gnata or Horned Fish.

ce, Dare, or Dart.

a Dart, Javelins.

fish or Tubarone.

phin.

nce.

rie, Goldfish.

den-eye, Gilt pole, or Godline, Yellow-heads.

a Dragon or Sea Spider, Quaviner.

um, a Fish frequent in the West Indies.

a Emperour or Sword Fish.

l, of which divers kinds.

a Elephant, the Leather of this Fish will never rot, excellent for Thongs.

rs of the Sea.

yl Fish.

Flounder

26 *New-Englands Rarities.*

Flounder or *Flook*, the young ones are called *Dabs*.

Sea Flounder or *Flowre*.

Sea Fox.

Frogfish.

Frostfish.

Fratola, a broad plain Fish with a Tail like a half Moon.

Sea Flea.

Gallyfish.

Grandpiss or *Herring Hog*, this, as all Fish of extraordinary size, are accounted Regal Fishes.

Grayling.

Greedigut.

Groundling.

Gudgin.

Gulf.

Sea Grape.

Gull.

Gurnard.

Hake.

Hackle or *Sticklebacks*.

Haddock.

Horse Foot or *Asses Hoof*.

Herring.

Hallibut or *Sea Pheasant*. Some will have the *Turbut* all one, others distinguish them

New-Englands Rarities. 27

them, calling the young Fish of the first *Buttis*, and of the other *Birt*. There is no question to be made of it but that they are distinct kinds of Fish.

Sea Hare.

Sea Hawk.

Cartfish.

Sea Hermit.

Penfish.

Sea Hind.

Hornbeak, Sea Ruff and Reeves.

Sea Horseman.

Fog or Flying Fish.

Sea Kite or Flying Swallow.

Lampret or Lamprel.

Lampreys or Lamprones.

Limpin.

Sea Beef; the smaller sort is called

Cusk.

Sea Lanthorn.

Sea Liver.

Crab.

Sea Lizard.

Sea Locusts.

Wump, Poddle, or Sea Owl.

Wanter.

Wax, peculiar to the River Rhyne.

Sea Lights.

C

Luna.

28 *New-Englands Rarities.*

Luna, a very small Fish, but exceeding beautiful, broad bodied and blewish of colour; when it swims, the Fins make a Circle like the Moon.

Maycril.

Maid.

Manatee.

Mola, a Fish like a lump of Flesh, taken in the *Venetian Sea*.

Millers Thumb, *Mulcet* or *Pollard*.

Molefish.

Minnow, called likewise a *Pink*; the same name is given to young *Salmon*; it is called also a *Witlin*.

Monkefish.

Morse, *River* or *Sea Horse*, fresh water

Mullet.

Sea Mullet, *Botargo* or *Petargo* is made of their Spawn.

Muscle, divers kinds.

Navelfish.

Nunfish.

Needlefish.

Sea Nettle.

Oyster.

Occulata.

Perch or *River Partridge.*

Pollack.

Piper

New-Englands Rarities, 29

Piper or Gavefish.

Periwig.

Periwinkle or Sea Snail or Whelk.

Pike, or Fresh-water Wolf, or River Wolf,
Luce and Lucerne, which is an over-
grown Pike.

Pilchard, when they are dried as Red Her-
rings they are called *Fumadoes*.

Pilot Fish.

Plaice or Sea Sparrow.

Polipe or Pom-Contrel.

Porpuise or Porpiss, Molebut, Sea Hog,
Sus Marinus, Tursion.

Priest Fish or Sea Priest.

Prawn or Crangone.

Purger.

Patella.

Powt, the Feathered Fish, or Fork Fish.

River Powt.

Pursefish or Indian *Reversus*, like an Eel,
having a Skin on the hinder part of her
Head, like a Purse, with strings, which
will open and shut.

Parrotfish.

Purplefish.

Porgee.

Pomora, or Suck Stone, or Stop Ship.

Sea Raven.

30 *New-Englands Rarities.*

Roch or Roach.

Rochet or Rouget.

Ruff or Pope.

Sea Ram.

Salmon.

Sailfish.

Scallope or Venus Coccle.

Scate, or Ray, or Gristlefish; of which divers kinds, as sharp snowted Ray, Rock Ray, &c.

Shad.

Shallow.

Sharpling.

Spurling.

Sculpin.

Sheepshead.

Soles, or Tonguefish, or Sea Capon, or Sea Partridge.

Seal, or Soil, or Zeal.

Sea Calf, and (as some will have it) Mole-but.

Sheathfish.

Sea Scales.

Sturgeon, of the Roe of this Fish they make Caviars or Cavialtie.

Shark or Bunch, several kinds.

Smelt.

Snaccor.

Shrimp

New-Englands Rarities. 31

Shrimp.

Spyfish.

Spirefish.

Sprat.

Spungefish.

Squill.

Squid.

Sunfish.

Starfish

Swordfish.

Tench.

Thornback or Neptunes Beard.

Thunnie, they cut the Fish in pieces like
shingles and powder it, and this they
call Melandria.

Sea Toad.

Tortoise, Torteise, Tortuga, Tortisse, Tur-
cle or Turtle, of divers kinds.

Trout.

Turbut.

Sea Tun.

Sea Tree.

Uraniscopus.

Ulatife or Sawfish, having a Saw in his
Forehead three foot long, and very
sharp.

Umber.

Sea Urchin.

Sea

32 New-Englands Rarities.

Sea Unicorn or Sea Mononeros.

Whale, many kinds.

Whiting or Merling, the young ones are called Weerlings and Mops.

Whore.

Yardfish, Asses Prick or Shamefish.

The Sturgeon.

The *Sturgeon*, of whose Sounds is made Ilinglafs, a kind of Grew much used in Physick : This Fish is here in great plenty, and in some Rivers so numerous, that it is hazardous for Canoes and the like small Vessels to pass to and again, as in *Pechipscut* River to the Eastward.

The Cod.

The *Cod*, which is a staple Commodity in the Country,

To stop Fluxes of Blood.

In the Head of this Fish is found a Stone, or rather a Bone, which being pulveriz'd and drank in any convenient liquor, will stop Womens overflowing Courses notably : Likewise,

New-Englands Rarities. 33

For the Stone.

There is a Stone found in their Bellies ,
a Bladder against their Navel , which
being pulveriz'd and drank in White-wine
or Ale , is present Remedy for the
one.

To heal a green Cut.

About their Fins you may find a kind
of Lowse, which healeth a green Cut in
short time.

To restore them that have melted their
Grease.

Their Livers and Soulders eaten, is a good
Medicine for to restore them that have
melted their Grease.

The Dogfish.

The Dogfish, a ravenous Fish.

For the Toothach.

Upon whose Back grows a Thorn two
or three Inches long, that helps the Tooth-
ach, scarifying the Gums therewith.

Their Skins are good to cover Boxes and
Instrument Cases.

34 *New-Englands Rarities.*

The Stingray.

The *Stingray*, a large Fish, of a rough Skin, good to cover Boxes and Hasts of Knives, and Rapier sticks.

The Tortois.

The *Turtle* or *Tortois*, of which there are three kinds : 1. The Land *Turtle*; they are found in dry sandy Banks, under old Houses, and never go into the water.

For the *Ptisick*, *Consumption*, and *Morbus Gallicus*.

They are good for the *Ptisick* and *Consumptions*, and some say the *Morbus Gallicus*.

2. The River *Turtle*, which are venomous and stink.

3. The *Turtle* that lives in Lakes and is called in *Virginia* a *Terrapine*.

The Soile.

The seal. The *Soile* or *Sea Calf*, a Creature that brings forth her young ones upon dry land, but at other times keeps in the Sea preying upon Fish.

For

New-Englands Rarities. 35

Scalds and Burns, and for the Mother.

The Oyl of it is much used by the Indians, who eat of it with their Fish, and anoint their limbs therewith, and their Wounds and Sores: It is very good for Scalds and Burns; and the fume of it, being cast upon Coals, will bring Women out of the Mother Fits. The Hair upon the young ones is white, and as soft as silk; their Skins, with the Hair on, are good to make Gloves for the Winter.

The Sperma Ceti Whale.

The *Sperma Ceti Whale* differeth from the *Whales* that yield us Whale-bones, the first hath great and long Teeth, the other is nothing but Bones with Tassels hanging from their Jaws, with which they pick in their prey.

What Sperma Ceti is.

It is not long since a *Sperma Ceti Whale* and two were cast upon the shore, not far from *Boston* in the *Massachusetts Bay*, which being cut into small pieces and boiled in cauldrons, yielded plenty of Oyl; the Oyl put up into Hogsheads, and stow'd up to Cellars for some time, Candies at the bottom,

36 New-Englands Rarities.

bottom, it may be one quarter; then the Oyl is drawn off, and the Candied Stuck put up into convenient Vessels is sold for *Sperma Ceti*, and is right *Sperma Ceti*.

For Bruises and Aches.

The Oyl that was drawn off Candied again and again, if well ordered; and admirable for Bruises and Aches.

What Ambergreece is.

Now you must understand this *Whale* feeds upon *Ambergreece*, as is apparent finding it in the *Whales* Maw in great quantity, but altered and excrementitious I conceive that *Ambergreece* is no other than a kind of Mushroom growing at the bottom of some Seas; I was once shewed (by a Mariner) a piece of *Ambergreece* having a root to it like that of the land Mushroom, which the *Whale* breaking up, forsake his devouring Paunch, and is afterwards cast upon shore.

The Coccle.

A kind of *Coccle*, of whose Shell the *Indians* make their Beads called *Wompan* *peag* and *Mobaicks*, the first are white the other blew, both Orient, and beatified

New-Englands Rarities. 37

l with a purple Vein. The white
s are very good to stanch Blood.

The Scarlet Muscle.

he *Scarlet Muscle*, at *Pascharawey* a
tation about fifty leagues by Sea East-
l from *Boston*, in a small Cove called
ers Cove there is found this kind of
cle which hath a purple Vein, which
g prickt with a Needle yieldeth a per-
purple or scarlet juice, dying Linnen
nat no washing will wear it out, but
os its lustre many years: We mark
Handkerchiefs and Shirts with it.

of greatest Esteem in the West-Indies.

he *Indians* of *Peru* esteem of three
es more than any other, viz. the *Sea*
teise, the *Tubaron*, and the *Manate*
Sea Cow; but in *New-England* the *In*-
s have in greatest request, the *Bass*,
Sturgeon, the *Salmon*, the *Lamprey*, the
, the *Frost-fish*, the *Lobster* and the
m.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Of Serpents, and Insects.

The Pond Frog.

THe Pond Frog, which chirp in the Spring like Sparrows, and croke like Toads in Autumn: Some of these when they set upon their breech are a Foot high the Indians will tell you, that up in the Country there are Pond Frogs as big as a Child of a year old.

For Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations.

They are of a glistering brass colour and very fat, which is excellent for Burns and Scaldings, to take out the Fire, and heal them, leaving no Scar; and is also very good to take away any Inflammation.

The Rattle Snake.

The Rattle Snake, who poysons with a Vapour that comes thorough two crooked Fangs in their Mouth; the hollow of these Fangs are as black as Ink: The Indians, when weary with travelling, will

New-Englands Rarities. 39

them up with their bare hands, laying with one hand behind their Head, with the other taking hold of their Tail, and with their teeth tear off the Skin of their backs, and feed upon them alive; which they say refresheth them.

frozen Limbs, Aches, and Bruises.
They have Leafs of Fat in their Bellies, which is excellent to annoint frozen Limbs, for Aches and Bruises wondrous sovereign. Their Hearts swallowed fresh is a good Antidote against their Venome, and their Liver (the Gall taken out) bruised and applied to their Bitings is a present remedy.

Of Insects.

A Bug.

Here is a certain kind of *Bug* like a *Beetle*, but of a glistering brass colour, with four strong Tinsel Wings; their Bodies are full of Corruption or white matter like a Maggot; being dead, and after a while, they will stench odiously; they beat the *Humming Birds* from the flowers.

The

The Wasp.

The *Wasps* in this Countrey are p
black and white, breed in Hives made
a great Pine Apple, their entrance is
the lower end, the whole Hive is of
Ash Colour, but of what matter its m
no man knows; Wax it is not, neit
will it melt nor fry, but will take
suddenly like Tinder: This they fasten
a Bow, or build it round about a low B
a Foot from the ground.

The flying Glowworm.

The flying *Glowworm*, flying in d
Summer Nights like sparks of Fire
great number; they are common liewi
in *Palestina*.

Fifthly, Of Plants.

A N D

Of such Plants as are common with
us in ENGLAND.

I Edghog-grass.

Mattweed.

Cats-tail.

Richwort, commonly taken here by
rurall People for *Eyebright*; it blows in

Wheew Flower-de-luce; the roots are not
fleshy, but long and streight, and very
fine, with a multitude of strings.

To provoke Vomit and for Bruises.

is excellent for to provoke Vomiting,
for Bruises on the Feet or Face. They
begin in June, and grow upon dry sandy
places as well as in low wet Grounds.

Yellow bastard Daffodill; it flowereth
in May, the green leaves are spotted with
black spots.

Logstones, a kind of *Satyrion*, whereof
there are several kinds groweth in our Salt
marshes.

To

42 New-Englands Rarities.

To procure Love.

I once took notice of a wanton Woman compounding the solid Roots of this Plant with Wine, for an Amorous Cup; which wrought the desired effect.

Watercresses.

Red Lillies grow all over the Country innumeraibly amongst the small Bushes and flower in *June*.

Wild Sorrel.

Alders Tongue comes not up till *June*. I have found it upon dry hilly grounds in places where the water hath stood in Winter, in *August*, and did then make Oyntment of the Herb new gathered: the fairest Leaves grow amongst the *Hawthorn* Bushes, that are plentiful growing in such hollow places.

One Blade.

Lilly Convallie, with the yellow Flowers, grows upon rocky banks by the Sea.

Water Plantane, here called *Water-suck-leaves*.

For Burns and Scalds, and to draw Water out of swell'd Legs.

It is much used for Burns and Scalds, and to draw water out of swell'd Legs. Bees feed much upon this Plant, so do the *Moose Deer*.

New-Englands Rarities. 43

Sea Plantane, three kinds.

Small-water Archer.

Autumn Bell Flower.

White Hellibore, which is the first Plant
it springs up in this Country, and the
first that withers; it grows in deep black
mould and Wet, in such abundance, that
you may in a small compass gather whole
cart-loads of it.

Wounds and Aches Cured by the Indians.

For the Tooth-ach. For Herpes milliares.

The *Indians* Cure their Wounds with
annointing the Wound first with *Rac-*
ons greese, or *Wild-Cats* greese, and
sowing upon it the powder of the Roots;
and for Aches they scarifie the grieved part,
and annoint it with one of the foresaid
oils, then strew upon it the powder:
The powder of the Root put into a hollow
tooth, is good for the Tooth-ach: The
Root sliced thin and boyled in Vineager, is
very good against *Herpes Milliaris*.

Arsmart, both kinds.

Spurge Time, it grows upon dry san-
dy Sea Banks, and is very like to *Rupter-*
wort, it is full of Milk.

Rupter-wort, with the white flower.

Jagged Rose-penny-wort.

D

Soda

44 New-Englands Rarities.

Soda bariglia, or *massacote*, the Ashes of
Soda, of which they make Glasses.

Glass-wort, here called *Berrelia*, it
grows abundantly in Salt Marshes.

St. John's-Wort.

St. Peter's-Wort.

Speed-well Chick-weed.

Male fluelling, or *Speed-well*.

Upright Peniroyal.

Wild-Mint.

Cat-Mint.

Egrimony.

The lesser *Clot-Bar*.

Water Lilly, with yellow Flowers, the
Indians Eat the Roots, which are long
boiling, they tast like the Liver of a Sheep;
the *Moose Deer* feed much upon them, at
which time the *Indians* kill them, when
their heads are under water.

Dragons, their leaves differ from a
the kinds with us, they come up in
June.

Violets of three kinds, the White Violet
which is sweet, but not so strong as our
Blew Violets; Blew Violets without sent
and a Reddish Violet without sent; they do
not blow till *June*.

New-Englands Rarities. 45

For swell'd Legs.

Wood-bine, good for hot swellings of the
legs, fomenting with the decoction, and
plying the *Feces* in the form of a Cata-
risme.

Salomons-Seal, of which there is three
kinds; the first common in *England*, the
second, *Virginia Salomons-Seal*, and the
third, differing from both, is called *Treacle*
Berries, having the perfect taste of *Treacle*
when they are ripe; and will keep good
long while; certainly a very wholesome
Berry, and medicinal.

Doves-Foot.

Herb Robert.

Knobby Cranes Bill.

For Agues.

Ravens-Claw, which flowers in *May*,
is admirable for Agues.

Pinkfoil.

Tormentile.

Avens, with the leaf of *Mountane*
ens, the flower and root of *Englisb*
ens.

Strawberries.

Wild *Angelica*, *majoris* and *minoris*.

Alexanders, which grow upon Rocks
the Sea shore.

D 2

Yellow

46 New-Englands Rarities.

Tarrow, with the white Flower.

Columbines, of a flesh colour, growing upon Rocks.

Oak of Hierusalem.

Achariston is an excellent Medicine for stopping of the Lungs upon Cold, Ptisick, &c.

Oak of Cappadocia, both much of a nature, but Oak of Hierusalem is stronger in operation; excellent for stuffing the Lungs upon Colds, shortness of Wind, and the Ptisick; maladies that the Natives are often troubled with: I helped several of the Indians with a Drink made of two Gallons of Molosses wort, (for in that part of the Country where I abode, we make our Beer of Molosses, Water, Bran, chips of Sassafras Root, and a little Wormwood, well boiled,) into which I put Oak of Hierusalem, Cat mint, Sowthistle of each one handful, of Enula Campana Root one Ounce, Liquorice scrap'd bruised and cut in peices, one Ounce, Sassafras Root cut into thin chips, one Ounce, Anny-feed and sweet Fennel-seed, of each one Spoonful bruised; boil these in a close Pot, upon a soft Fire to the consumption of one Gallon, then take it off, and strain it gently; you may if you wish

New-Englands Rarities. 47

oil the streined liquor with Sugar to a
 syrup, then when it is Cold, put it up into
 glass Bottles, and take thereof three or
 four spoonfuls at a time, letting it run
 down your throat as leasurely as possibly
 you can; do thus in the morning, in
 the Afternoon, and at Night going to
 bed.

Goose-Grass, or Clivers.

Fearn.

Brakes.

Wood sorrel, with the yellow flower.

Elm.

Line Tree, both kinds.

*A way to draw out Oyl of Akrons, or
 the like, &c.*

*Maple; of the Ashes of this Tree the
 Indians make a lye, with which they force
 Oyl from Oak Akorns that is highly
 esteemed by the Indians.*

Dew-Grass.

*Earth-Nut, which are of divers kinds,
 bearing very beautiful Flowers.*

Fuss-Balls, very large.

*Mushrooms, some long and no bigger
 than ones finger, others jagged flat, round,
 like our great Mushrooms in Eng-
 land, of these some are of a Scarlet colour,
 others a deep Yellow, &c.*

Blew

48 **New-Englands Rarities.**

Blew flowered *Pimpernel*.

Noble *Liver-wort*, one sort with white flowers, the other with blew.

Black-Berry.

Dew-Berry.

Rasp-Berry, here called *Mul-berry*.

Goose-Berries, of a deep red Colour.

Haw-thorn, the Haws being as big as Services, and very good to eat, and not so astringent as the Haws in England.

Toad flax.

Pellamont, or Mountain time.

Mouſe-ear Minor.

The making of Oyl of *Akorns*. For ſtrengthening the weak Members. For Scall'd-heads.

There is Oak of three kinds, white, red, and black, the white is excellent to make Canoes of, Shallopes, Ships, and other Vessels for the Sea, and for Claw-board and Pipe-staves, the black is good to make Waynscof of; and out of the white Oak Acorns, (which is the Acorn Bears delight to feed upon): The Natives draw a Oyl, taking the rottenest Maple Wood which being burnt to ashes, they make strong Lye therewith, wherein they boyle their white Oak-Acorns until the Oyl swim on the top in great quantity; then the

New-Englands Rarities. 49

ey fleet off, and put into bladders to anoint their naked Limbs, which corroborates them exceedingly; they eat it likewise with their Meat, it is an excellent clear and sweet Oyl:

Of the Moss that grows at the roots of the white Oak the *Indesses* take a strong decoction, with which they help their *Papoufes* or young Childrens ill'd Heads.

Juniper, which *Cardanus* saith is Cedar in hot Countries, and Juniper in cold countries; it is hear very dwarfish and rubby, growing for the most part by the Sea side.

Willow.

Spurge Lawrel, called here *Poyson berry*, kills the *English* Cattle if they chance feed upon it, especially Calves.

Gaul, or noble Mirtle.

Elder.

Dwarf Elder.

For a Cut with a Bruse.

Alder; An *Indian* Bruising and Cutting his Knee with a fall, used no other remedy, than *Alder* Bark chewed fasting, and laid to it, which did soon heal it.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

The decoction is also excellent to take

50 **New-Englands Rarities.**
the Fire out of a Burn or Scalld.

For Wounds and Cuts.

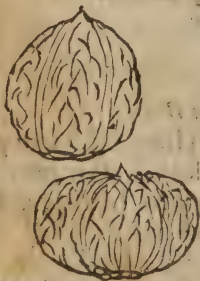
For Wounds and Cuts make a strong decoction of Bark of Alder, pour of it into the Wound, and drink thereof.

Hasel.

For sore Mouths, falling of the Pallat.

Filberd, both with hairy husks upon the Nuts, and setting hollow from the Nut, and fill'd with a kind of water of an astringent taste; it is very good for sore Mouths, and falling of the Pallat, as is the whole green Nut before it comes to Kernel, burnt and pulverized. The Kernels are seldom without maggots in them.

The Figure of the Walnut.



Walnut; the Nuts differ much from ours in *Europe*, they being smooth, much like a Nutmeg in shape, and not much bigger, some three cornered, all of them but thinly replenished with Kernels.

Chestnuts,

New-Englands Rarities. 51

Chestnuts; very sweet in taste, and may (as they usually are) eaten raw; the *Indians* sell them to the *English* for twelve pence the bushel.

Beech.

Ash.

Quick-beam, or Wild-Ash.

Sals of *Birch* pulverized and wrought with the white of an Egg to a Salve, is a gallant Remedy for dry scurfy Sores upon the Shins; and for Bruised Wounds and Cuts.

Birch, white and black; the bark of which is used by the *Indians* for bruised Wounds and Cuts, boyled very tender, stamp betwixt two stones to a Plaister, the decoction thereof poured into the wound; And also to fetch the Fire out of Burns and Scalds.

Poplar, but differing in leaf.

Plumb Tree, several kinds, bearing the long, round, white, yellow, red, and black Plums; all differing in their Fruit from those in *England*.

Wild Parcelane.

Wood-wax, wherewith they dye many pretty Colours.

Red and Black *Currans*.

For

52 New-Englands Rarities.

For the Gout, or any Ach.

Spanck, an excrescence growing out black Birch, the *Indians* use it for Tonic wood; and therewith they help the *Scorvica*, or Gout of the Hip, or any great Ach, burning the Patient with it in two or three places upon the Thigh, and upon certain Veins.

2. Of such Plants as are proper to the Country.

To ripen any Impostume or Swelling. For sore Mouths. The New-Englands standing Dish.

Indian Wheat, of which there is three sorts, yellow, red, and blew; the blew is commonly Ripe before the other Month: Five or Six Grains of Indian Wheat hath produced in one year 60. It is hotter than our Wheat and clammy excellent in *Cataplasms* to ripen any Swelling or impostume. The decoction of blew Corn, is good to wash sore Mouth with: It is light of digestion, and the *English* make a kind of Loblolly of

New-Englands Rarities. 53

at with Milk, which they call *Sampe*; beat it in a Morter, and sift the flower of it; the remainder they call *Hommi-* which they put into a Pot of two or three Gallons, with Water, and boyl it in a gentle Fire till it be like a Hasty den; they put of this into Milk, and eat it. Their Bread also they make of *Homminey* so boiled, and mix their over with it, cast it into a deep Bason which they form the Loaf, and then put it out upon the Peel, and presently put into the Oven before it spreads abroad; Flower makes excellent Puddens.

Bastard Calamus Aromaticus, agrees with the description, but is not barren; they grow in *July*, and grow in wet places, as at the brinks of Ponds.

To keep the Feet warm.

The *English* make use of the Leaves to keep their Feet warm. There is a little Beast called a *Muskquash*, that liveth in small Houses in the Ponds, like Mole rats, that feed upon these Plants; their skins sent as sweet and as strong as Musk, will last along time handsomly wrap'd in Cotton wool; they are very good to use amongst Cloaths. *May* is the best time

54 *New-Englands Rarities.*

time to kill them, for then their Cods are strongest.

Wild-Lookes, which the *Indians* use much to eat with their fish.

A Plant like *Knavers-Mustard*, called *New-England Mustard*.

Mountain-Lillies, bearing many yellow Flowers, turning up their Leaves like the *Martigon*, or *Turks Cap*, spotted with small spots as deep as Saffron; the Flower in July.

One Berry, or Herb *True Love*. See the Figure.

Tobacco, there is not much of it Planted in *New-England*; the *Indians* make use of a small kind with short round leaves called *Pooke*.

For Burns and Scalds.

With a strong decoction of *Tobacco* they Cure Burns and Scalds, boiling it in Water from a Quart to a Pint, then wash the Sore therewith, and strew on the powder of dried *Tobacco*.

Hollow Leaved Lavender, is a Plant that grows in salt Marshes overgrown with Moss, with one straight stalk about the bigness of an Oat straw, better than a Cubit high; upon the top standeth one fantasti-



Hollow Leav'd Lavender.

1
1
1
v
J
4
1
t
n
o
c
r
V
th
de
g
M
bi
C



New-Englands Rarities. 55

astical Flower, the Leaves grow close
n the root, in shape like a Tankard,
ow, tough, and alwayes full of Water,
Root is made up of many small strings,
wing only in the Moss, and not in
Earth, the whole Plant comes to its
ection in *August*, and then it has
ves, Stalks, and Flowers as red as
od, excepting the Flower which hath
e yellow admixt. I wonder where
knowledge of this Plant hath slept all
while, *i. e.* above Forty Years.

For all manner of Fluxes.

it is excellent for all manner of Fluxes.

Live for ever, a kind of *Cad-weed*.

Tree Primrose, taken by the Ignorant
Scabious.

A Solar Plant, as some will have it.

Maiden Hair, or *Cappellus veneris ve-*
, which ordinarily is half a Yard in
ght. The *Apothecaries* for shame now
substitute *Wall-Rue* no more for *Mai-*
Hair, since it grows in abundance in
New-England, from whence they may
re good store.

Pirola, Two kinds. See the Figures,
th of them excellent Wound Herbs.

Homer's Molley.

Lys-

56 New-Englands Rarities.

Lyfmachus, or *Loose Strife*, it grows
dry grounds in the open Sun four f
high, Flowers from the middle of the Pl
to the top, the Flowers purple, standing up
a small sheath or cod, which when it is r
breaks and puts forth a white silken dou
the stalk is red, and as big as ones Finger.

Marygold of Peru, of which there
two kinds, one bearing black seeds,
other black and white streak'd, this be
eth the fairest flowers, commonly but
upon the very top of the stalk.

Treacle-Berries. See before *Salom
Seal*.

Oak of Hierusalem. See before.

Oak of Cappadocea. See before.

Earth-Nuts, differing much from th
in England, one sort of them bears a m
beautiful Flower.

For the Scurvy and Dropsie.

Sea-Tears, they grow upon the S
banks in abundance, they are good for
Scurvy and Dropsie, boiled and eaten
a Sallade, and the broth drunk with it.

Indian Beans, better for Physick use th
other Beans.

Indian Beans, falsly called *French bean*
are better for Physick and Chyrurge

New-Englands Rarities. 57

our Garden Beans. *Probatum est:*
Squashes, but more truly *Squonter squash*,
a kind of Mellon, or rather Gourd,
they oftentimes degenerate into
rds; some of these are green, some
ow, some longish like a Gourd, others
d like an Apple, all of them pleasant
boyled and buttered, and season'd
Spice; but the yellow *Squash* called
pple *Squash*, because like an Apple,
about the bigness of a Pome-water,
e best kind; they are much eaten by
Indians and the *English*, yet they
d the small white Worms (which
sitians call *Ascarides*,) in the long Gut
vex the Fundament with a perpetual
ng, and a desire to go to stool.

Water-Mellon, it is a large Fruit,
nothing near so big as a Pompion,
ar, smother, and of a sad Grass green
der, or more rightly *Sep-green*;
some yellowness admixt when ripe;
eeds are black, the flesh or pulpe ex-
ng juicy.

For heat and thirst in Feavers.

is often given to those sick of Fea-
s, and other hot Diseases with good
fs.

New-

58 New-Englands Rarities.

New-England Dayse, or *Primrose*, the second kind of *Navel Wort* in *John* upon *Gerard*; it flowers in *May*, and grows amongst Moss upon hilly Ground and Rocks that are shady.

For Burns and Scalds.

It is very good for Burns and Scalds.

An *Achariston*, or *Medicine* deserving thanks.

An *Indian* whose Thumb was swell'd and very much inflamed, and full of pain increasing and creeping along to the wrist with little black spots under the Thumb against the Nail; I Cured it with the *Umbellicus veneris* Root and all, the Yolk of an Egg, and Wheat flower, f. *Capsula*.

Briony of *Pern*, (we call it though grown here) or rather *Scammony*; for take it for *Mechoacan*: The green Juice is absolutely Poyson; yet the Root will dry may safely be given to strong Bodies.

Red and Black Currance. See before.

Wild Damask Roses, single, but very large and sweet, but stiptick.

Sweet Fern, the Roots run one with another like a Net, being very long and spreading abroad under the upper crust.

New-Englands Rarities. 59

the Earth, sweet in taste, but withal astringent, much hunted after by our Swine: the *Scotch-men* that are in *New-England* have told me that it grows in *Scotland*.

For Fluxes.

The People boyl the tender tops in *Colosses Beer*, and in *Possets* for *Fluxes*, for which it is excellent.

Sarsaparilia, a Plant not yet sufficiently known by the *English*: Some say it is a kind of *Bind Weed*; we have in *New-England* two Plants; that go under the name of *Sarsaparilia*; the one not above foot in height without Thorns, the other having the same Leaf, but is a shrub as high as a *Goose Berry Bush*, and full of sharp Thorns; this I esteem as the right, for the shape and savour of the Roots, but rather by the effects answerable to that we have from other parts of the World; It groweth upon dry Sandy banks by the sea side, and upon the banks of Rivers, as far as the Salt water flowes; and within land up in the Country, as some have reported.

Bill Berries, two kinds, Black and Sky coloured, which is more frequent.

60 **New-Englands Rarities.**

To cool the heat of Feavers, and quench Thirst.

They are very good to allay the burning heat of Feavers, and hot Agues, either in Syrup or Conserve.

A most excellent Summer Dish.

They usually eat of them put into Bason, with Milk, and sweetned a little more with Sugar and Spice, or for cold Stomachs, in Sack. The *Indians* dry them in the Sun, and sell them to the *English* by the Bushell, who make use of them instead of Currence, putting of them into Puddens, both boyled and baked, and into Water Gruel.

Knot Berry, or *Clowde Berry*, seldom ripe.

Sumach, differing from all that I did ever see in the Herbalists; our *English* Cattle devour it most abominably, leaving neither Leaf nor Branch, yet it sprouts again next Spring.

For Colds.

The *English* use to boyl it in Beer, and drink it for Colds; and so do the *Indians* from whom the *English* had the Medicine

Wild Cherry, they grow in clusters like Grapes.

New-Englands Rarities. 61

rapes, of the same bigness, blackish, red when ripe, and of a harsh taste.

For Fluxes.

They are also good for Fluxes.

Transplanted and manured, they grow exceeding fair.

Board Pine, is a very large Tree two three Fathom about.

For Wounds.

It yields a very soveraign Turpentine for the Curing of desperate Wounds.

For Stabbs.

The *Indians* make use of the Moss boiled in Spring Water, for Stabbs, pouring the Liquor, and applying the boiled Moss well stamp'd or beaten betwixt two stones.

For Burning and Scalding.

And for Burning and Scalding, they take out the fire with a strong decoction of Alder Bark, then they lay upon it a Playster of the Bark of *Board Pine* first dyed tender, and beat to a Playster betwixt two stones.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

One *Christopher Luxe*, a Fisher-man; being burnt his Knee Pan, was healed

62 New-Englands Rarities.

again by an *Indian Webb*, or Wife, (for they call those Women that have Husbands;) She first made a strong decoction of Alder bark, with which she took out the Fire by Imbrocation, or letting it drop upon the Sore, which would smother it notably with it; then she Playstered with the Bark of *Board Pine*, or *Hemlock Tree*, boyled soft and stampd betwixt two stones, till it was as thin as brown Paper and of the same Colour, she annointed the Playster with *Soyles Oyl*, and the Sore likewise, then she laid it on warm, and sometimes she made use of the bark of the *Larch Tree*.

To eat out proud Flesh in a Sore.

And to eat out the proud Flesh, they take a kind of *Earth Nut* boyled and stampd, and last of all, they apply to the Sore the Roots of *Water Lillies* boyled and stampd betwixt two stones, to Playster.

For Stitches.

The *Firr Tree*, or *Pitch Tree*, the Tree that is made of all sorts of *Pitch Wood* is an excellent thing to take away those desperate Stitches of the Sides, which perpetually afflicteth those poor People that are stricken

New-Englands Rarities. 63

ricken with the *Plague of the Back*.

Note, You must make a large Toast, or
ake slit and dip it in the Tar, and bind
warm to the Side.

The most common Diseases in New England.

The *Black Pox*, the *Spotted Fever*,
e *Griping of the Guts*, the *Dropsie*, and
e *Sciatica*, are the killing Diseases in
New-England.

The *Larch Tree*, which is the only
ree of all the Pines, that sheds his Leaves
fore Winter; The other remaining
reen all the Year: This is the Tree from
hich we gather that useful purging ex-
ense *Agarick*.

For Wounds and Cuts.

The Leaves and Gum are both very
ood to heal Wounds and Cuts.

For Wounds with Bruises.

I Cured once a desperate Bruise with a
ut upon the Knee Pan, with an Ungent
ade with the Leaves of the *Larch Tree*,
d Hogs Grease, but the Gum is best.

Spruce is a goodly Tree, of which they
ake Masts for Ships, and Sail Yards: It
generally conceived by those that have

64 *New-Englands Rarities.*

skill in Building of Ships, that here is absolutely the best Trees in the World, many of them being three Fathom about, and of great length.

An Achariston for the Scurvy.

The tops of *Green Spruce* Boughs boiled in Bear, and drunk, is assuredly one of the best Remedies for the Scurvy, restoring the Infected party in a short time; they also make a Lotion of some of the decoction adding Hony and Allum.

Hemlock Tree, a kind of *Spruce*, the bark of this Tree serves to dye Tawny the Fishers Tan their Sails and Nets with it.

To break Sore or Swelling.

The *Indians* break and heal their Swellings and Sores with it, boyling the inner Bark of young *Hemlock* very well, the knocking of it betwixt two stones to Playster, and annointing or soaking it in Soyls Oyl, they apply it to the Sore: it will break a Sore Swelling speedily.

One Berry, Herba Paris, or True Love

Sassafras, or Ague Tree.

New-Englands Rarities. 65

For heat in Feavers.

The Chips of the Root boyled in Beer excellent to allay the hot rage of Feavers, being drunk.

For Bruises and dry Blowes.

The Leaves of the same Tree are very good made into an Oyntment, for Bruises and dry Blowes. The Bark of the Root is use instead of Cinamon; and it is Sold the *Barbadoes* for two Shillings the pound.

And why may not this be the Bark the *Suits Powder* was made of, that was so famous not long since in *England*, for *gues*?

Cran Berry, or *Bear Berry*, because bears use much to feed upon them, is a small trayling Plant that grows in Salt marshes that are over-grown with Moss; the tender Branches (which are reddish) run out in great length, lying flat on the ground, where at distances, they take Root, over-spreading sometimes half a score acres, sometimes in small patches of about a Rood or the like; the Leaves are like Fox, but greener, thick and glistering; the Blossoms are very like the Flowers of

66 *New-Englands Rarities.*

our *English Night Shade*, after which succeed the Berries, hanging by long small foot stalks, no bigger than a hair; at first they are of a pale yellow Colour, afterwards red, and as big as a Cherry; some perfectly round, others Oval, all of them hollow, of a sower astringent taste; they are ripe in *August* and *September*.

For the Scurvy.

They are excellent against the Scurvy.

For the heat in Feavers.

They are also good to allay the fervour of hot Diseases.

The *Indians* and *English* use them much, boyling them with Sugar for Sauce to eat with their Meat; and it is a delicate Sauce, especially for roasted Mutton: Some make Tarts with them as with Goose Berries.

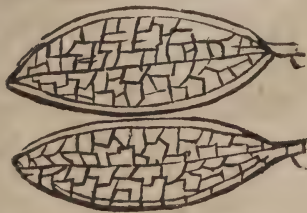
Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleshy, some reasonably pleasant; others have a taste of Gun Powder, and these grow in Swamps, and low wet Grounds.

Of such Plants as are proper to
the Country, and have no Name.

(1.)

Pirola, or *Winter Green*, that kind which
grows with us in *England* is common
New-England, but there is another plant
which I judge to be a kind of *Pirola*, and
proper to this Country, a very beautiful
plant; The shape of the Leaf and the just-
ness of it you may see in the Figure.

The Leaf of the Plant judged to
be a kind of *Pirola*.



The Ground whereof is a Sap Green;
embroydered (as it were) with many pale
flow Ribs, the whole Plant in shape is
like

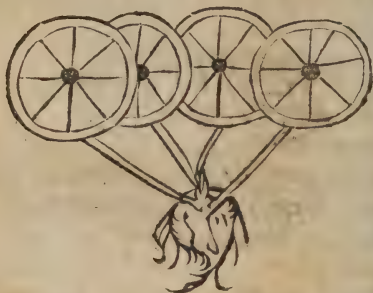
68 New-Englands Rarities.

like *Semper vivum*, but far less, be-
not above a handful high, with one slender
stalk, adorned with small pale yellow
Flowers like the other *Pirola*. It grows
not every where, but in some certain small
spots overgrown with Moss, close to
swamps and shady; they are green both
Summer and Winter.

For wounds.

They are excellent Wound Herbs, but
this I judge to be the better by far.

Probatum est



2.

This Plant was brought to me by
neighbour, who (wandering in the Woods
to find out his strayed Cattle,) lost himself

New-Englands Rarities. 69

two Dayes, being as he ghesſed eight
Miles from the Sea-side. The Root
pretty thick and black, having a num-
ber of small black strings growing from
the stalks of the Leaves about a hand-
long, the Leaves were round and as
as a Silver five Shilling piece, of a ſap-
dark green Colour, with a line or ribb
black as Jeat round the Circumference,
whence came black lines or ribs at
equal diſtance, all of them meeting in a
black ſpot in the Center. If I had ſtaid
longer in the Country, I ſhould have pur-
poſely made a Journey into thoſe Parts
where it was gathered, to diſcover if poſſi-
ble, the Stalk and Flower; but now
I all refer it to thoſe that are younger,
and better able to undergo the pains and
trouble of finding it out; for I underſtood
from the Natives, that it is not common, that
it is every where to be found, no more then
the embroydered *Pirola*, which alſo is a
moſt elegant Plant, and which I did endea-
vour to bring over, but it periſhed at Sea.

For Wounds.

Clownes all heal, of New England, is
another Wound Herb not Inferiour to
ours,

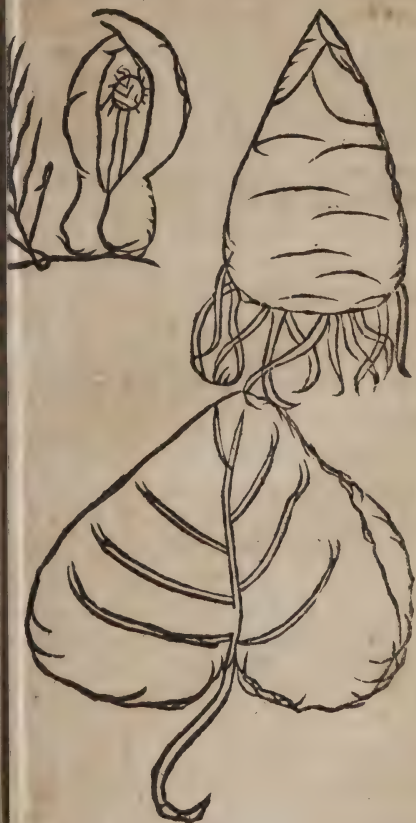
70 New-Englands Rarities.

ours, but rather beyond it : Some of our *English* practitioners take it for *Vervain* and use it for the same, wherein they are grossly mistaken.

The Leaf is like a Nettle Leaf, but narrower and longer; the stalk about the bigness of a Nettle stalk, Champhere and hollow, and of a dusky red Colour; the Flowers are blew, small, and many growing in spoky tufts at the top, and are not hooded, but having only four round Leaves, after which followeth an infinity of small longish light brown Seed; the Roots are knotty and matted together with an infinite number of small white strings; the whole Plant is commonly two Cubits high, bitter in taste, with Rosenie favour.

(3.)

This Plant is one of the first that springs up after White *Hellibore*, in the like wet and black grounds, commonly by *Hellibore*, with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape, that is, having a round Purple Ball on the top of it beset (as it were) with Burs; the hood shoots forth immediately from the Root before any Leaf appears, having a Green sprig



72 *New-Englands Rarities.*

sprig growing fast by it, like the small
Horse Tayl, about the latter end of *Apr*
 the Hood and Sprig wither away, and then
 comes forth in the room a Bud, like
 Bud of the *Walnut Tree*, but bigger;
 top of it is of a pale Green Colour,
 covered with brown skins like an Onion,
 white underneath the Leaves, which sprout
 in time out of the Bud, grow from
 root with a stalk a Foot long, and are
 big as the great *Bur Dock* Leaves, and
 the colour; the Roots are many, and
 the bigness of the steel of a Tobacco
 Pipe, and very white; the whole Plant
 smells as strong as a Fox; it continues
August.

New-Englands Rarities. 73

A Branch of the Humming Bird Tree.



74 New-Englands Rarities.

(4.)

This Plant the *Humming Bird* feede upon, it groweth likewise in wet ground and is not at its full growth till *July*, and then it is two Cubits high and better; the Leaves are thin, and of a pale green Colour, some of them as big as a Nettle Leaf, it spreads into many Branches, knotty the setting on, and of a purple Colour and garnished on the top with many hollow dangling Flowers of a bright yellow Colour, speckled with a deeper yellow as it were shadowed, the Stalkes are hollow as a Kix, and so are the Roots which are transparent, very tender, and full of a yellowish juice.

For Bruises and Aches upon stroaks.

The *Indians* make use of it for Aches being bruised between two stones, and let it cold but made (after the *English* manner) into an unguent with Hogs Grease, this is not a more soveraign remedy for bruise of what kind soever; and for Aches upon Stroaks.

In *August*, 1670. in a Swamp among *Alders*, I found a sort of Tree Sow Thistle the Stalks of some two or three Inches above

Peto-Englands Rarities. 75

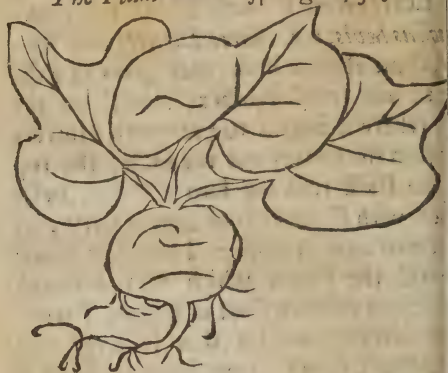
out, as hollow as a Kix and very brittle,
Leaves were smooth, and in shape like
chus levis, i. e. *Hares Lettice*, but lon-
g, some about a Foot, these grow at a di-
stance one from another, almost to the
top, where it begins to put forth Flowers
between the Leaves and the Stalk, the top
of the stalk runs out into a spike, beset
with Flowers like Sow Thistle, of
pale or azure colour: I brought home
one of the Plants which was between
twelve and thirteen Foot in length, I won-
dered at it the more for that so large and
a Plant should grow from so small a
root, consisting of slender white strings
much bigger than Bents, and not many of
them, and none above a Finger long,
lying under the upper crust of the
earth; the whole Plant is full of Milk,
of a strong savour.

(5.)

This Plant I found in a gloomy dry
wood under an Oak, 1670. the 18th
August, afterwards I found it in open
unpained grounds, but yet somewhat
shady: The Root is about the bigness
of a French Walnut, the Bark thereof is
brown

76 New-Englands Rarities.

The Plant when it springs up first.

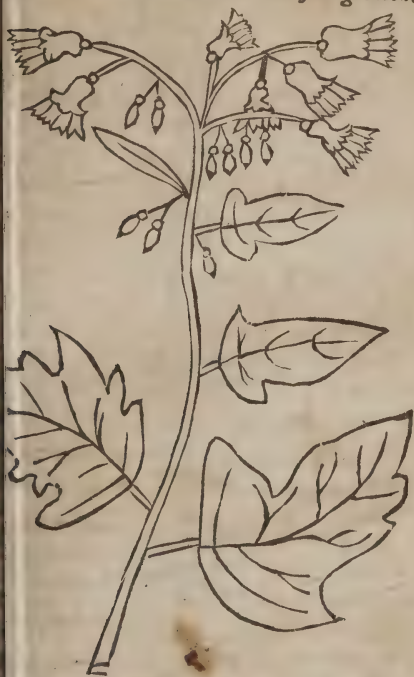


brown, and rugged, within of a yellow
 Colour, from whence ariseth a slender
 stalk, no bigger than an Oat straw, above
 two Cubits in height, somewhat better
 then a handful above the Root shooteth
 one Leaf of a Grasse Green colour, and
 an Inch or two above that, another Leaf
 and so four or five at a greater distance
 from another, till they come within
 a handful of the top, where upon slender
 foot stalks grow the Flowers four or five
 more or fewer, clustering together in
 long green husks milk white, consisting
 of ten small Leaves, snipt a little on the edge

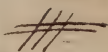
W

New-Englands Rarities. 77

Figure of the Plant when it is at full growth.



purple hair threads in the midst; the
Plant is of a brackish tast: When it
is full growth the stalks are as red as





(6.)

This Plant Flowers in *August*, and
 grows in wet Ground; it is about three
 or four foot in height, having a square
 slender stalk chamfered, hollow and tuff,
 Leaves grow at certain distances one
 from another, of the colour of *Egrimony*
 leaves sharpe pointed, broadest in the
 middle about an Inch and half, and three or
 four Inches in length, snipt about the edges
 like a Nettle Leaf, at the top of the Stalk
 four or five Inches thick, set with pale
 husks, out of which the Flowers
 grow, consisting of one Leaf, shaped like
 the head of a Serpent, opening at the top
 like a mouth, and hollow throughout,
 containing four crooked pointels, and on
 the top of every pointel a small glistering
 button, covered with a little white
 pulpy matter, by which they are with the
 pointels fastened close together and shore
 to the tip of the upper chap, the crooked
 pointels are very stiff and hard, from the
 bottom of the husks, wherein the Flower
 grows, from the top of the Seed Vessel,
 shoots out a white thread which runs in
 the bottom of the Flower, and so

80 New-Englands Rarities,
out at the mouth; the whole Flower
milk white, the inside of the chaps reddish
the Root I did not observe.



New-Englands Rarities. 81

(7.)

This Plant I take for a varigated *Herb Paris*, *True Love* or *One Berry*, or rather *one Flower*, which is milk white, and made up with four Leaves, with many black threads in the middle, upon every head grows a Berry (when the Leaves of the Flower are fallen) as big as a white case, of a light red colour when they are ripe, and clustering together in a round form as big as a Pullets Egg, which at distance shews but as one Berry, very pleasant in taste, and not unwholsome; the root, Leaf, and Flower differ not from our *English* kind, and their time of blooming and ripening agree, and therefore doubtless a kind of *Herba Paris*.

82 New-Englands Rarities.

The small Sun Flower, or Marygold of America.





84 New-Englands Rarities


(8.)

This Plant is taken by our Simplists
 be a kind of *Golden Rod*, by others
Sarazens Confound, I judge it to be a
 of small *Sun Flower*, or *Marygold* of
West Indies; the Root is brown and
 der, a foot and half in length, runn
 slope under the upper face of the Ear
 with some strings here and there, the
 as big as the steal of a Tobacco pipe,
 of pith, commonly brownish, someti
 purple, three or four foot high, the Le
 grow at a distance one against anothe
 rough, hard, green above, and gray un
 neath, slightly snipt and the ribs app
 most on the back side of the Leaf,
 Flower is of a bright yellow, with
 yellow cups in the midst, as in the *A*
gold of Peru, with black threads in th
 with yellow pointels, the Flower spre
 it self abroad out of a cup made up
 many green beards, not unlike a Thil
 Within a handful of the top of
 stalk (when the Flower is fallen, gro
 an excrense or knob as big as a Waln
 which being broken yeldeth a kind
Turpentine or rather Rosen.

New-Englands Rarities. 85

What Cutchenele is.

The stalk beneath and above the knob, covered with a multitude of small Bugs, but the bigness of a great flea, which I suppose will make good *Cutchenele*, ordered as they should be before they come have Wings: They make a perfect rlet Colour to Paint with, and durable.



Of such Plants as have sprung up since the English Planted and kept Cattle in New-England.

Onch Grass.

Shepherds Purse.

ndelion.

oundsel.

Thistle.

ld Arrach.

ght Shade, with the white Flower.

ttlesstinging, which was the first Plant taken notice of.

Tallowes.

Plantain,

86 New-Englands Rarities.

Plantain, which the *Indians* call *Englis*
Mans Foot, as though produced by
their treading.

Black Henbane.

Wormwood.

Sharp pointed Dock.

Patience.

Bloodwort.

And I suspect *Adders Tongue.*

Knot Grass.

Cheek weed.

Compherie, with the white Flower.

May weed, excellent for the Mother; son
of our *English* Housewives call it *Ir*
Wort, and make a good Unguent for
old Sores.

The great *Clot Bur.*

Mullin, with the white Flower.

2. What became of the influence
those Planets that produce and gover
these Planets before this time!

I have now done with such Plants
grow wild in the Country in great plenty
(although I have not mentioned all) I shal
now in the Fifth place give you to under
stand

New-Englands Rarities. 87

and what *English* Herbs we have growing
our Gardens that prosper there as well
in their proper Soil, and of such as do
not, and also of such as will not grow there
at all.

Of such Garden Herbs (amongst
us) as do thrive there, and of such
as do not.

Abbidge growes there exceeding well.

Lettice.

Arrel.

Arseley.

Barrygold.

French Mallows

Chervel.

Turnet.

Winter Savory.

Summer Savory.

Time.

Peage.

Parrots.

Partridges of a prodigious size.

Red Beetes.

Radishes.

88 New-Englands Rarities.

Radishes.

Turnips.

Purslain.

Wheat.

Rye.

Barley, which commonly degenerates
into *Oats*.

Oats.

Pease of all sorts, and the best in the
World; I never heard of, nor did see
eight Years time, one Worm eaten *Pea*.

Garden Beans.

Naked Oats, there called *Silpee*,
excellent grain used instead of *Oat Meal*
they dry it in an Oven, or in a Pan upon
the fire, then beat it small in a Mortar

Another standing Dish in New-England

And when the Milk is ready to boil
they put into a pottle of Milk about
or twelve spoonfuls of this Meal, so
it leasurely, stirring of it every foot, lest
it burn too; when it is almost boiled
enough, they hang the Kettle up higher
and let it stew only, in short time it will
thicken like a Custard; they season
wi

New-Englands Rarities. 89

a little Sugar and Spice, and so serve
the Table in deep Basons, and it is
gether as good as a White-pot.

or People weakned with long Sicknes.

exceedingly nourisheth and streng-
s people weakned with long Sicknes.

Sometimes they make Water Gruel
it, and sometimes thicken their Flesh
either with this or Homminey, if it
r Servants.

ear Mint.

ew, will hardly grow.

ther few prospereth exceedingly.

uthern Wood, is no Plant for this x a Mistake
Country. Nor, x it grows well

semary. Nor

eyes.

hite Satten groweth pretty well, so
doth

woender Cotton. But

woender is not for the climate.

my Royal.

alledge.

ound Ivy, or Ale Hoof.

lly Flowers will continue two Years.

Fennel

90 New-Englands Rarities.

Fennel must be taken up, and kept in warm Cellar all Winter.

Housleek prospereth notably.

Holly hocks.

Enula Campana, in two Years time the Roots rot.

Comferie, with white Flowers.

Coriander, and

Dill. and

Annis thrive exceedingly, but *Annis* Seed, as also the Seed of *Fennel* seldome come to maturity; the Seed of *Annis* commonly eaten with a fly.

Clary never lasts but one Summer, the Roots rot with the Frost.

Sparagus thrives exceedingly, so do *Garden Sorrel*, and

Sweet Bryer, or *Eglantine*.

Bloodwort but sordidly, but

Patience, and

English Roses, very pleasantly.

Celandine, by the West Country now called *Kenning Wort*, grows but slowly.

Muschata, as well as in *England*.

Dittander, or *Pepper Wort*, flourish notably, and so doth.

Tansie.

Musk Mellons are better then our *English*, and.

Cucumbers

New-Englands Rarities. 91

Cucumbers.

Pompions, there be of several kinds, the proper to the Country, they are dry-then our *English* Pompions, and better fed; you may eat them green.

The ancient New-England standing Dish.

But the Housewives manner is to slice them when ripe, and cut them into dice, and so fill a pot with them of two or three Gallons, and stew them upon a gentle fire whole day, and as they sink, they fill again with fresh Pompions, not putting any flavor to them; and when it is stew'd enough, it will look like bak'd Apples; as they Dish, putting Butter to it, and a little Vinegar, (with some Spice, as Ginger, &c.) which makes it tart like an Apple, and so serve it up to be eaten with Fish or Flesh: It provokes Urin extreamly and is very windy.

Sixthly and lastly ,
Of Stones, Minerals, Metals and
Earths.

AS first, the *Emerald* which grows in
flat Rocks, and is very good.

Rubies, which here are very watry.
I have heard a story of an *Indian*, that
found a stone, up in the Country, by
great Pond as big as an Egg, that in a day
Night would give a light to read by; but
I take it to be but a story.

Diamond, which are very brittle, and
therefore of little worth.

Crystal, called by our West Country
Men the *Kenning Stone*; by *Sebegug* Port
is found in considerable quantity, not far
from thence is a Rock of *Crystal* called
the *Moose Rock*, because in shape like
Moose, and

Muscovy Glass, both white and purple
of reasonable content.

Black Lead.

Bole Armoniack.

New-Englands Rarities. 93

Red and Yellow Oker.

Terra Sigilla.

Viriol.

Antimony.

Arsnick, too much.

Lead.

Tin.

Tin Glaz.

Silver.

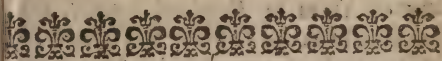
Iron, in abundance, and as good bog
n as any in the World.

Copper. It is reported that the French
e a *Copper Mine* at *Port Royal*, that
deth them twelve Ounces of pure
per out of a Pound of *Oar*.

shall conclude this Section with a
nge Cure effected upon a Drummers
ic, much afflicted with a Wolf in
Breast; the poor Woman lived with
Husband at a Town called by the
ans, *Casco*, but by the *English*,
outh, where for some time she swa-
the Pain of her Sore, by bathing it
strong Malt Beer, which it would

94 New-Englands Rarities.

suck in greedily, as if some living Creature: When she could come by no more Beer, (for it was brought from *Boston*, along the Coasts by Merchants,) she made use of *Rhum*, a strong Water drawn from Sugar Canes, with which it w^{as} lull'd a sleep; at last, (to be rid of it all together) she put a quantity of *Arsnick* to the *Rhum*, and bathing of it as formerly, she utterly destroyed it, and Cured her self; but her kind Husband, who sucked out the Poyson as the Sore was healing, lost all his Teeth, but without further danger or inconvenience.



An ADDITION of some
RARITIES over-
slipt.

THE *Star Fish*, having fine points like a Star, the whole Fish no bigger then the Palm of a Mans hand, of a tough substance like leather, and about an Inch thickness, whitish underneath, and of the Colour of a Cucumber above, and somewhat ruff: When it is warm in ones hand, you may perceive a stiff motion, turning down one point, and thrusting up other: It is taken to be poysonous, they are very common, and found thrown up the Rocks by the Sea side.

Sea Bream, which are plentifully taken upon the Sea Coasts, their Eyes are accounted rare Meat; whereupon the proverbial comparison, *It is worth a Sea Breams Eye.*

96 *New-Englands Rarities.*

Blew Fish, or *Horse*, I did never see any of them in *England*; they are as big usually as the *Salmon*, and better Meat by far: It is common in *New-England* and esteemed the best sort of Fish next to *Rock Cod*.

Cat Fish, having a round Head, and great glaring Eyes like a Cat: They ly for the most part in holes of Rocks, and are discovered by their Eyes: It is an excellent Fish.

Munk Fish, a flat Fish like Skate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl.

Clam, or *Clamp*, a kind of *Shell Fish* a white Muscle.

An Achariston, For Pin and Web.]

Sheath Fish, which are there very plentiful, a delicate Fish, as good as *Prawn*, covered with a thin Shell like the sheath of a Knife, and of the colour of a *Muscle*.

Which shell Calcin'd and Pulveriz'd is excellent to take off a Pin and Web, or any

New-Englands Rarities. 97

ny kind of Filme growing over the
ye.

Morse, or Sea Horse, having a great
head, wide Jaws, armed with Tusshes as
white as Ivory, of body as big as a Cow,
proportioned like a Hog, of brownish
ay, smooth skin'd and impenetrable;
they are frequent at the Isle of *Sables*, their
teeth are worth eight Groats the Pound;
the best Ivory being Sold but for half the
money.

For Poyson.

It is very good against Poyson.

For the Cramp.

As also for the Cramp, made into Rings.

For the Piles.

And a secret for the *Piles*, if a wise
Man have the ordering of it.

The *Manaty*, a Fish as big as a Wine
pipe, most excellent Meat; bred in the
rivers of *Hispaniola* in the *West Indies*;
hath Teats, and nourisheth its young
ones with Milk; it is of a green Colour,
and tasteth like Veal.

98 *New-Englands Rarities.*

For the Stone Collick.

There is a Stone taken out of the Head that is rare for the Stone and Collick.

To provoke Urine.

Their Bones beat to a Powder and drank with convenient Liquors, is a gallant Urine provoking Medicine.

For Wound and Bruise.

An Indian, whose Knee was bruised with a fall, and the Skin and Flesh strip'd down to the middle of the Calf of his Leg; Cured himself with *Water Lilly* Roots boyled and stamped,

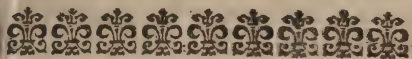
For Swellings of the Foot.

An Indian Webb, her Foot being very much swell'd and inflamed, asswaged the swelling, and took away the inflammation with our Garden or *English Patience*, the Roots roasted. f. Cataplas. Anno 1670. June 28.

To dissolve a Scirrhus Tumour.

An Indian dissolv'd a *Scirrhus Tumour* in the Arm and Hip, with a fomentation of Tobacco, applying afterwards the Herb stamp'd betwixt two stones.

A



A

DESCRIPTION

OF AN

INDIAN SQUA.

NOW (gentle Reader) having trespass'd upon your patience a long while in the perusing of these rude Observations, I shall, to you amends, present you by way of Divertisement, or Recreation, with a Copy of Verses made sometime since upon the Picture of a young and handsome Indian *SQUA*, or Female *Indian*, and up in all her bravery.

The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd, generally Faucious, *i. e.* without S; but the Women many of them have

100 New-Englands Rarities

have very good Features; seldome without a *Come to me*, or *Cos Amoris*, in Countenance; all of them black Eyes having even short Teeth, and very white their Hair black, thick and long, bare Breasted; handsome straight Bodies, slender, considering their constant habit: Their limbs cleanly, straight, of a convenient stature, generally plump as Partridges, and saving here and there one, of a modest deportment.

Their Garments are a pair of Sleeve Deer, or Moose-skin dress'd, and drawn into lines of several Colours into Asiatick W with Buskins of the same; a short Middle of Trading Cloath, either Blue or Red, fastened with a knot under the Chin, and girt about the middle with a Zone, wrought with white and red Beads into pretty Works; of these they have Bracelets for their Wrists and Arms, and Links to hang in their Ears, and a fair Table curiously wrought up with Beads likewise, to wear about their Breast; their Hair they comb backward, and tie it up short with a Border, about two handfulls broad.

Devo-Englands Rarities. 101
ght in Works as the other with their
: But enough of this.

The POEM.

V Hether White or Black be best
Call your Senses to the quest ;
And your touch shall quickly tell
The Black in softness doth excel,
in smoothness ; but the Ear,
, can that a Colour bear ?
but 'tis your Black ones Wit
doth catch, and captive it.
if Slut and Fair be one,
and Fair, there can be none :
can ought so please the tast
that's brown and lovely drest :
who'll say, that that is best
ase ones Sense, displease the rest ?

Maugre

102 **New-Englands Rarities**

*Maugre then all that can be sed
In flattery of White and Red:
These flatterers themselves must say
That darkness was before the Day:
And such perfection here appears
It neither Wind nor Sun-shine fears.*



A

Chronological TABLE
of the most remarkable pas-
sages in that part of America,
known to us by the name of
NEW-ENGLAND.

Anno Dom. 1492. Christ. Columbus
discovered America.

16. The Voyage of Sir Thomas
Vice Admiral of England, and
Sebastian Cabota to Brasile, &c.

27. New-found-Land, discovered
by the English.

77. Sir Francis Drake began his
Voyage about the World.

Anno

104 New-Englands Rarities

Anno Dom.

1585. *Nova Albion* discovered
Sir Francis Drake, and by him so Named

1585. April 9. Sir Richards Greener
was sent by Sir Walter Rawleigh with
Fleet of Seven Sail to *Virginia*, and
stiled the General of *Virginia*.

1586. Captain Thomas Candish,
Saffolk Gentleman, began his Voy
round about the World, with three Sh
past the Streights of *Magellan*, bu
and ransack'd in the entry of *Chile*, *Pe*
and *New-Spain*, near the great Island *C*
lifornia in the South Sea; and returned
Plymouth with a precious Booty A
Dom. 1588. September the 8th; being
third since *Magellan* that circuited
Earth.

1588. Sir Walter Rawleigh first
covered *Virginia*, by him so Named,
honour of our Virgin Queen.

1595. Sir Walter Rawleigh discove
Guiana.

New-Englands Rarities. 105

Dom.

106. A Collony sent to *Virginia*.

114. *Bermudas* Planted.

118. The blazing Star ; then *Plymouth*
ation began in *New-England*.

128. The *Massachusetts* Colony Plan-
and *Salem* the first Town therein

129. The first Church gathered in this
y was at *Salem* ; from which Year
present Year, is 43 Years.

the compass of these Years, in this
y, there hath been gathered Forty
hes, and 120 Towns built in all the
ies of *New-England*.

Church of Christ at *Plymouth*,
anted in *New-England* Eight Years
others.

130. The Governour and Assistants
arrived

106 *New-Englands Rarities.*

Anno Dom.

arrived with their Patent for the *Massachusetts*.

1630. The Lady *Arabella* in *New-England*.

1630. When the Government was established, they Planted on *Noddles Island*.

1631. Captain *John Smith* Governour of *Virginia*, and Admiral of *New-England*, Dyed.

1631. Mr. *Mavericke* Minister of *Dorchester* in *New-England*.

1631. *John Winthorpe* Esq; chosen first time Governour, he was eleven times Governour; some say Nineteen times eleven Years together; the other Years by intermission.

1631. *John Wilson* Pastor of *Charlton Town*.

New-Englands Rarities. 107

no Dom.

631. Sir R. Saltingstall at Water Town
he into New-England.

631. Mr. Rog. Harlackinden was a
justice, and a Leader of their Military
forces.

Dr. Wilson gave 1000 l. to New-Eng-
d, with which they stored themselves
with great Guns.

633. Mr. Thomas Hooker, Mr. Haynes,
Mr. John Cotton, came over together
in one Ship.

634. The Country was really placed
in posture of War, to be in readiness at
any times.

635. Hugh Peters went over for
New-England.

636. Connecticut Colony Planted.

H

Anno

108. New-Englands Barittes.

Anno Dom.

1637. The *Pequites* Wars, in which were Slain Five or Six Hundred *Indians*.

Ministers that have come from *England* chiefly in the Ten first Years, Nine Four: Of which returned Twenty Seven Dyed in the Country Thirty Six: Y alive in the Country Thirty One.

The Number of Ships that transport Passengers to *New-England* in these times was 298. supposed: Men, Women, & Children, as near as can be gathered 21200.

1637. The first Synod at *Cambrie* in *New-England*, where the *Antinom* and *Famalistical* Errors were confuted 80 Errors now amongst the *Massachus*

1638. *New-Haven* Colony began.

Mrs. *Hutchinson* and her erroneous companions banished the *Massachusetts* Colo

New-Englands Rarities. 109

Anno Dom.

A terrible Earth quake throughout the
untry.

Mr. John Harvard, the Founder of
Harvard College (at Cambridge in New-
England) Deceased, gave 700 l. to the
King of it.

639. First Printing at Cambridge in
New-England.

639. A very sharp Winter in New-
England.

642. Harvard College Founded with
Mick Library.

Ministers bred in New-England, and
printing about 10,) in Harvard College
of which dyed in the Country 10;
living 81, removed to England 41.

43. The first combination of the
United Colonies, viz. Plymouth,
Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-
Hampshire.

110 New-Englands Rarities,

Anno Dom.

1646. The second Synod at Cambridge touching the duty and power of Magistrates in matters of Religion: Second the nature and power of Synods.

Mr. Eliot first Preached to the Indians in their Native Language.

1647. Mr. Thomas Hooker Died.

1648. The third Synod at Cambridge publishing the Platform of Discipline.

1649. Mr. John Winthorpe Governor now Died.

This Year a strange multitude of Cattle perished in New-England.

*a great
Mistake -* Thrice seven Years after the Planting of the English in New-England, the Indians of Massachusetts being 30000 able were brought to 300.

1651. Hugh Peters, and Mr. came for England.

New-Englands Rarities. III

Anno Dom.

1652. Mr. John Cotton Dyed.

1653. The great Fire in Boston in New-England.

Mr. Thomas Dudley, Governour of the Massachusetts, Dyed this Year.

1654. Major Gibbons Died in New-England.

1655. Jamaica Taken by the English.

1657. The Quakers arrived in New-England, at Plymouth.

1659. Mr. Henry Dunster the first President of Harvard College now Dyed.

1661. Major Atherton Dyed in New-England.

1663. Mr. John Norton Pastor of Boston in New-England, Dyed suddenly.

112 *New-Englands Rarities.*

Anno Dom.

Mr. *Samuel Stone*, Teacher of *Hartford* Church, Dyed this Year.

1664. The whole *Bible* Printed in the *Indian* Language finished.

The *Manadaes*, called New *Amsterdam*, now called New *York*; surrendred up to His Majesties Commissioners (for the settling of the respective Colonies in *New-England*, viz. Sir *Robert Carr* Collonel *Nicols*, Collonel *Cartwright* and Mr. *Samuel Mavericke*,) in September, after thirteen Dayes the Fort of *Arania*, now *Albania*; twelve Days after that, the Fort *Ansapha*; then de *Ware* Castle Man'd with *Dutch* and *Sweed*; the Three first Forts and Towns being Built upon the great River *Mohegan* otherwise called *Hudsons* River.

In September appeared a great Comet for the space of three Months.

1665. Mr. *John Indicot*, Governour of the *Massachusetts* Dyed.

An

New-Englands Rarities. 113

so Dom.

A thousand Foot sent this Year by the
sch King to *Canada*.

Captain *Davenport* killed with Lightning
the Castle by *Boston* in *New-England*,
several Wounded.

1666. The *Small Pox* at *Boston*. Seven
by Lightning, and divers Burnt: This
also *New-England* had cast away,
taken 31 Vessels, and some in 1667.

1667. Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor of
Dyed, aged 79 Years.

1670. At a place called *Kenibunck*,
which is in the Province of *Meyne*, a Co-
belonging to the Heir of that Ho-
able Knight Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*,
near from the River side, a piece of
Ground was thrown up by a Mine-
apour (as we supposed) over the tops
of high Oaks that grew between it and
the River, into the River, stopping the
course thereof, and leaving a hole two
square, wherein were thousands of
Clay

114 New-Englands Barities.

Anno Dom.

Clay Bullets as big as Musquet Bullets
and pieces of Clay in shape like the Bar
of a Musquet.

1671. Elder Penn dyed at Boston.

1672. Mr. Richard Bellingham, C
vernour of the Massachusetts in Ne
England.

f a
9

F I N I S.



Books Printed and Sold by Giles Widdows
at the Green Dragon in St. Pauls
Church Yard.

Folio.

Doctor Nath. Homes's Works.

Mr. Davies's Rights belonging to Uni-
versity in Churches.

A Book of the five Sences, in Copper-
plates. Quarto.

Mr. Caryl's Exposition on the 32, 33;
134 Chapters of the Book of Job.

Dr. Sibbs's Light from Heaven, dis-
covering the Fountain opened, the Angels
clamations, the Churches Riches, the
riches Poverty, in four Treatises.

Mr. Bartons Remedy for Londons lan-
guishing Trade.

The younger Brothers Apology, or a
thers free power, &c.

Marcellia, or the Treacherous Friend,
Tragedy-Comedy. Written by Madam
Apthby. Large Octavo.

Mr. Stucklyes Gospel Glass, representing
the miscarriages of English professors.

Mr. Gales Theophily.

His

His *Anatomy of Infidelity.*

His *Idea of Jansenism* both *Historick* and
Digmatick, in small Octavo.

Pufendorfs Elementorum Juris pruden-
tia Universalis.

Walker's Grammar.

His *Art of Teaching.*

12. and 24.

Frommonii Synopsis Metaphysica.

Hoole's Greek Testament.

History of the Bible.

Batavia, or the *Hollander Display*
in brief *Charectars*, &c.

Dr. Collet's daily Devotions, or the
Christians Morning and Evening Sacr-
fice; digested into *Prayers and Medita-*
tions; with some short directions for
Godly life; and a brief account of the
Authors Life, by *Doctor Fuller.*

Those Famous Lozenges for the Cure
Consumptions, Coughs new and old, and
all other *Diseases incident to the Lungs*
are made by *Edmund Buckworth*, *Physician*
to the *Queens most Excellent Majesty*
and are Sold at the *Green Dragon* in *S*
Pauls Church Yard, where you may all
have his *Famous Homogenial Pill.*

Isaac Backus's

2/6

Dec. 3. 1777.

beathed to Brown Univ. Library
by the Rev. I. Backus



An account of a former edition of this
 book is inserted in the Philosophical Tra-
 = actions July 1672. N.º 05.

L I C E N S E D
 BY
 Roger L'estranger

Novemb. the
 28. 1673.



Libris Rad. Thoreby pr. 68

A
coll
V

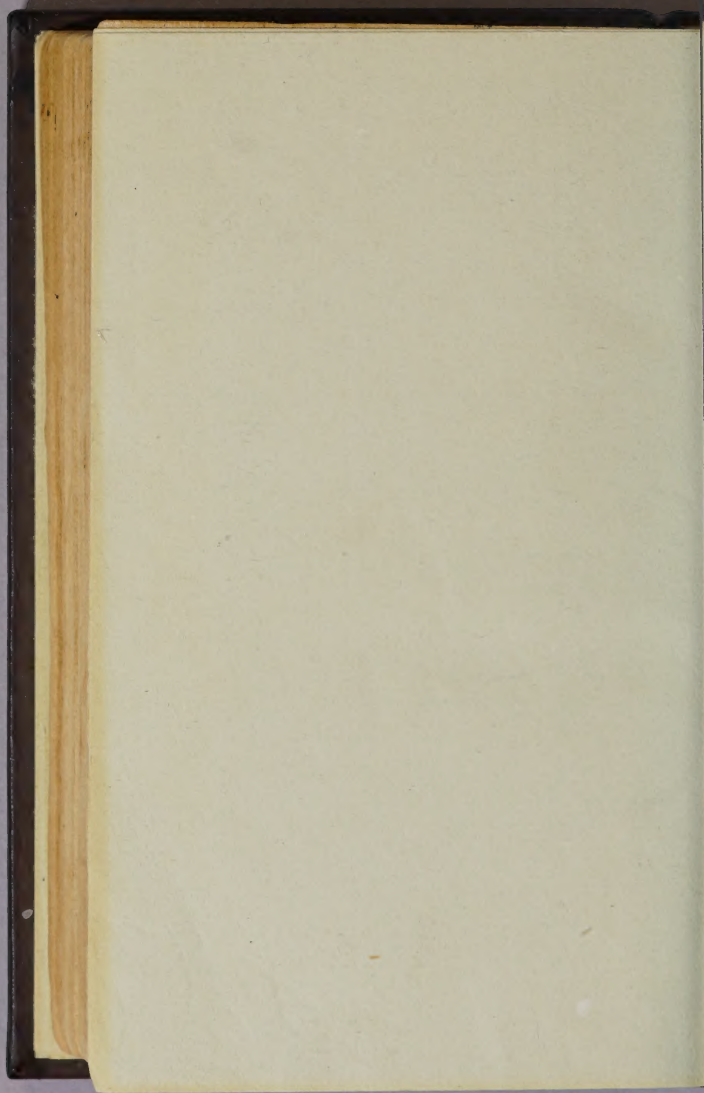
NT

When
with
furn
ing
Cre
The
festi
ble
cov
16

M

Lond

agon



D672
J84m
Cap. 2

